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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. LETTSOM.

TO record the actions, the merits, and the claims of cotemporary genius, is the proper and peculiar province of periodical works, inaſmuch as it is ſolely their object to furniſh amuſement and inſtruction, and to "Hold, as it were, the Mirror up to Nature."

John Coakley Lettſom was born, in the year 1744, at Little Van Dyke, a ſmall iſland about three miles in circumference, and ſituated near Tortola, within the verge of the tropics. His anceſtry may be traced far back, not that we think this any addition to the merits of a really good man.

When only ſix years old, young Lettſom was ſent to England for the purpoſe of receiving his education. One of thoſe fortuitous circumſtances, which ſometimes determine the fate of empires, and ſometimes caſt the character of individuals, attended our ſubject on this occaſion. Mr. Fothergill, brother to the celebrated phyſician of the ſame name, and an eminent preacher among the Quakers, happened to be at the very ſea-port where Dr. Lettſom landed, and who was accidentally lodged in the ſame houſe with him. This gentleman, conceiving a predilection for the youth, took in ſome meaſure the charge of his welfare, and placed him at the ſchool of Mr. Thompſon, uncle to the phyſician of the ſame name.

Mr. Thompſon's ſchool being in the vicinity of Warrington, where Mr. Fothergill reſided, he continued his ſuperintendance of his education, and finally became his guardian on the death of Dr. Lettſom's father. This friendly office, which he undertook at his own ſuggeſtion, led ultimately to the moſt beneficial effects.

After a proper time, our young adventurer was placed with Dr. Sutcliff, with a view to his future profeſſion. He afterwards aſſiduouſly attended St. Thomas's Hoſpital for two years, and then returned to his native place, in order to take poſſeſſion of ſome property which had devolved to him, and which on his arrival he found to conſiſt chiefly of a number of negro ſlaves: theſe, to his honour as a man, he liberated, notwithſtanding that he became, in conſequence of this ſtep, reduced to conſiderable embarraſſment*.

From this period Dr. Lettſom regarded his profeſſional abilities as his ſubſiſtence; and, after ſome ſucceſsful practice in Tortola, he returned again to Europe, viſiting at the ſame time the great medical ſchools of Paris, Edinburgh, and Leyden: at the latter he took his degrees. After a ſhort ſtay at Paris, where he was introduced to ſome of the moſt eminent characters then living, he finally, took up his reſidence in London, and experienced ſeveral gratuitous honours.

Thus fixed in the metropolis, his active philanthrophy ſoon began to exert itſelf, and he became ſometimes the founder, and always the ſupporter, of many charitable inſtitutions. About this time he mar-

* We have recently learnt that he poſſeſſed a moiety of Little Van Dyke, which he then ſold to aſſiſt ſome relatives in diſtreſs; but he has ſince purchaſed the whole iſland, in order, as he once obſerved to a friend, that he might poſſeſs the aſhes of his parents, who were interred in the iſland.

ried a lady with a conſiderable fortune, which placed additional means within his reach for ſtilling the throbs of helpleſs diſeaſe, ſmoothing the brow of haggard poverty, and raiſing the forlorn hopes of expiring merit. At all times, Dr. Lettſom has been found the effective and prompt friend of diſtreſs: nor has he, like many reputed generous perſons, waited to be ſolicited, or ſat in ſupine apathy, until objects of wretchedneſs were pointed out to him: the amiable energies of his boſom, always alive to the woes of ſuffering humanity, have ever prompted him to ſeek the abodes of want and miſery, have prompted him to explore the glooms of poverty, and wipe the tear of diſconſolate wretchedneſs from the cheek of affliction, and illume the dim eye of deſpair by his advice, his exertions, his ſkill, and his generoſity. Numberleſs inſtances might be adduced of his philanthropy, and we could dwell upon them with all that fondneſs which the recording of good actions excites in every feeling boſom; but we know that Dr. Lettſom's is not an oſtentatious but a heart-felt generoſity; and, as ſuch, we know that he loves to brood over his actions in the luxurious ſilence of his thoughts, without expoſing them to the inquiring eyes of mankind.

Dr. Lettſom was a ſtaunch oppoſer of Dr. Mayerſbach, the famous Water-doctor; and in this point of view he may perhaps be conſidered as having performed a really acceptable ſervice to his country.

His publications on moral and medical ſubjects are very numerous, but in the whole of them, he has alway kept in view the great end of all human labour,---*public good.* It would be needleſs to enumerate them, as they are all deſervedly popular, and conſequently known to our readers.

His uniform exertions in behalf of the general community, have not eſcaped that honourable notice which they deſerved, and many literary ſocieties, in various parts of Europe and America, have in conſequence enrolled the name of Dr. Lettſom among their members; in addition to which, he has been choſen, at different times, to the vice-preſidencies, and delegated to the treaſuries of various public charities and other benevolent inſtitutions.

But where is the man who can ſay to himſelf, "Now is my cup of happineſs full!" In the midſt of all theſe ſplendid homages to his virtues, and when he bore "His bluſhing honours thick upon him," the death of his eldeſt ſon, a moſt accompliſhed young man, and endowed with every virtue which can gladden a father's heart, was cut off from this life in his very prime. This heavy ſtroke was long ſeverely felt by his father, and for a time, clouded the pure gaiety of that mind, which was heretofore wont to diffuſe around a pleaſing and an amiable hilarity.

Dr. Lettſom is conſiderably advanced in life, but has not in any reſpect diminiſhed the ſphere of his active benevolence and profeſſional ſkill. His diſpoſition is cheerful and mild; he is not averſe to ſociety, though he lives more in his carriage than in his houſe.

He riſes early, and is generally in his carriage by nine in the morning, and does not ſometimes quit it finally till the ſame hour in the evening. It is here that he reads and writes, carries on an extenſive correſpondence, and thus holds an intercourſe with many parts of the globe.

His rural retreat near Camberwell, called Grove Hill*, is delight-

* When Dr. Lettſom was a pupil in the hoſpitals, he once rambled in a walk with a friend to the ſummit of this Hill, then a rude uncultivated ſpot, and, ſtanding where his houſe has been ſince erected, viewing the ſurrounding ſcenery, he exclaimed, as we have heard, "Here my ambition would lead me to live and die."

fully ſituated, and commands a moſt extenſive and captivating proſpect. The pens of various cotemporary poets, friends of the author, have done juſtice to this beautiful ſpot in language not inferior to the ſubject. Here he uſually retires every day after his profeſſional labours. It is enriched with a valuable library, and a very curious muſeum of natural hiſtory. One day in the week he devotes to this bliſsful ſpot, where he enjoys the happineſs of a ſelect ſociety, a ſmall circle of literary friends, in the midſt of whom he freely unbends his mind, and regales them with various anecdotes, and characteriſtic deſcriptions of things, which have been impreſſed upon his mind in the courſe of a long, an honourable, an uſeful, and an active life.

Dr. Lettſom has not, however, paſſed through his career without engaging in the bitterneſs of controverſy. This is not the place, however, either to diſcuſs the merits of the caſe, or to ſtate the reſpective arguments. The "*Critical Reviewers*," with whom he differed, and to whom he addreſſed various remonſtrances, did not obſerve that decorum which is the characteriſtic of liberal minds. Nay, we think, Dr. Lettſom would have ſhewn more prudence, had he conducted himſelf with a dignified contempt, deſpiſing at once the weakneſs of their arguments, and the pitiful inſolence of their language. An injured author can gain little by oppoſing a concealed enemy: he may detect his ſtupidity, or he may expoſe his fallacy. *Cui bono?* The man is unknown, and he may ridicule in ſafety, becauſe his ſecrecy conveniently covers his ignorance. In the preſent inſtance, the *Critical Reviewers* have deſcended to the moſt ſhameful meanneſs: they have not been content with oppoſing the arguments of Dr. Lettſom in a coarſe and vulgar manner, but they have adopted an unſeemly ridicule, by conveying their ſentiments in certain expreſſions peculiar to the religious ſect to which Dr. Lettſom belongs. Such pitiful conduct was ſurely ſufficient to ſtamp contempt upon the writer and his arguments, and to render both beneath the attention of the worthy character they oppoſed. We certainly never conſidered this journal as remarkable either for the erudition or the abilities of its conductors; but we did think they would not ſo far commit the credit of the work, as to render its pages ſubſervient to low and unneceſſary abuſe.

We cannot in juſtice to the character of Dr. Lettſom omit to copy the account of a learned foreigner*, who paid him a viſit while on his travels in England.

"This celebrated phyſician has a collection of birds, inſects, and minerals, ſome of which are very curious; but of all the objects that are to be ſeen and admired at his houſe, the moſt intereſting is, without contradiction, himſelf.

"This friend of humanity, this virtuous Quaker, was the firſt to give the example of emancipating the negroes from ſlavery, by ſetting at liberty all that were employed in his rich poſſeſſions in America.

"He finds the moſt delightful recompence for this act of juſtice in the ſenſations of his own heart, and in the tender and filial attachment of thoſe whoſe chains he has broken. They have become more inſeparable from him ſince they have had the liberty of leaving him when they pleaſe. Happy is the man who places his felicity in doing good to others! We love to meet with ſuch men. They conſole us for the injuſtice and the cruelty of ſo large a portion of our ſpecies.

* *St. Fond*, now Director of the National Garden in Paris, and a Member of the Inſtitute.

" All the family of Dr. Lettſom participate of his amiableneſs and candour; every perſon with whom he aſſociates is of the ſame deſcription.

" After employing a part of the day in adminiſtering comfort to his numerous patients, he returns home, to ſhare in the enjoyments of friendſhip, and aſſembles around him perſons whom he loves, and by whom he is beloved.

" I ſupped one evening with him, when ſome of the moſt lovely women of London were of the party. It is true they were neither powdered nor perfumed, and had not, like moſt ladies, heads full of feathers or artificial flowers: but their beautiful hair floated with becoming gracefulneſs on handkerchiefs uncommonly white and fine. Their ſimple but elegant dreſs was remarkable for the excellent quality of the ſtuffs which compoſed it, and its only ornament was the charming countenances and unaffected graces of thoſe who wore it.

" Every thing in this houſe correſponded with that neatneſs and exquiſite ſimplicity which characteriſes the Quakers. A young widow, of an elegant perſon and highly cultivated mind, was one of the company; her agreeable vivacity formed a pleaſing contraſt with the mild and tranquil ſenſibility of the other ladies, all of whom, however, poſſeſſed information and talents.

" We ſupped without napkins, a circumſtance which is not uncommon in many houſes in England; but the beſt kinds of beer, plain though exquiſitely flavoured meats, and the choiceſt vegetables, were ſerved up in proper veſſels of the moſt elegant form. The cloth was removed, and the deſert, and fruits, comfits, and other delicacies, with a variety of wines in cryſtal decanters, were placed on a table of the fineſt mahogany. This is the luxury of the Engliſh. We drank more than once in champaigne and claret to the health of our fair companions, and they pledged us in madeira and conſtance*. A lively but decorous gaiety, a frank and pleaſing ſimplicity, animated this ſcene.

" Tea, punch, and other liquors, came in their turn. We ſhould have paſſed the whole night at table, had we yielded to the preſſing invitations of the Doctor. But notwithſtanding his ſolicitations the party broke up at one o'clock. During the remainder of the night I meditated how I ſhould become a Quaker; for, if happineſs can be found any where on earth, it is among theſe worthy men."

As a philanthropiſt, Dr. Lettſom muſt ever ſtand high in the regard and eſteem of all good men. The writer of this article cannot boaſt the happineſs of an acquaintance with Dr. Lettſom, or even a perſonal knowledge; but he has long conſidered him, in the privacy of his own thoughts, as one of thoſe truly great men, whoſe eulogy is written in the hearts of the grateful, and whoſe benevolence is recorded in the ſmile, which chaſes away the gloom from the tear-moiſtened cheek of affliction.

Whether we contemplate him in his profeſſional or in his moral character, he is alike eſtimable; alike calculated to give repoſe to the enfeebled body of the anxious valetudinarian, and to inſpire with confidence the hopes of the half-doubtful yet half-reſolved philanthropiſt.

On whatever ſubject he employs his pen, it aſſumes intereſt and importance from his forceful, clear, and impreſſive manner of treating it; and, if theſe qualifications were wanting, the objective ſcope of his intentions muſt inſpire a degree of

* This lively deſcription of Monſ. De St. Fond might impreſs upon the mind of the reader, that the Doctor is a bon vivant; but we know that his temperance is almoſt proverbial.

ſerious reſpect in the minds of his readers. We need only refer to his "*Hints*," a work which ſtands as a noble monument of the liberality of his principles, and the benevolent ardor of his mind. The reader who has peruſed theſe "*Hints*" will ſcarcely deem it poſſible that any man could not only cenſure the performance in general, "but alſo in a *particular manner* the *deſign* of the *Charitable Inſtitutions* recommended in it, as well as the *promoters* of them*!" This alone muſt convince every unprejudiced reader that the conductors of the "*Critical Review*" are influenced either by a moſt unworthy perſonal acrimony, or that they labour under a deplorable and, we fear, incurable ſtupidity.

If this were a convenient place, we would gladly raiſe our feeble voice in defence of the amiable object of theſe memoirs; we would expoſe the glaring fallacies of his oppugners, and confound their pitiful evaſions, and artful prevarications. But this taſk has been already ably and juſtly performed by the Doctor himſelf, to whom perhaps this revival of the remembrance of the controverſy may be unpleaſing. But truth and juſtice are ſuperior conſiderations; and on their ſhrine no ſacrifice, in our opinion, is too great.

We have thus endeavoured to trace the principal events of Dr. Lettſom's uſeful and active life with as much accuracy as poſſible, adhering candidly to facts, without indulging in the fruitful ſuggeſtions of fertile fancy. We are willing to hope nothing is erroneouſly ſtated: ſhould there, however, be any thing in which we have been deceived, we ſhall be happy to ſupply deficiences, and to correct inaccuracies.

It having been unjuſtly inſinuated by one of the Reviews, that Dr. Lettſom was the author of an anonymous memoir of himſelf, publiſhed ſome time ſince, we think it neceſſary to ſtate, that in the *preſent inſtance*, we have on the contrary to regret, that we could not derive any information from the Doctor, owing to our total want of perſonal knowledge.

* See Dr. Lettſom's "Appeal, addreſſed to the calm Reflection of the Authors of the *Critical Review*, &c." A ſpirited, liberal, and praiſeworthy performance.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

AMONG the various ſources of gratification to the human mind, and different means employed to perpetuate love and friendſhip, none are more univerſal, nor better ſatisfy the wiſhes of the heart, than epiſtolary writing. By this, friends may unboſom themſelves, and impart, at any diſtance, the inmoſt ſecrets of their heart; by this, the languiſhing youth may breathe his ſighs at the feet of his adored miſtreſs, and tell her, with energy ſurpaſſing that of common converſation, the pangs of abſence, and the fears of jealouſy; by this, the anxious parent may convey his ſalutary counſels to his youthful ſon, immerſed in the toils of buſineſs; by this, refined intellects may communicate the reſults of laborious reſearches, and the beneficial effects of philanthropic ſtudy; by this, commerce is enlarged, nations preſerved, and armies defeated.

The importance of epiſtolary writing has been frequently acknowledged: rules for its compoſition have been laid down, and its excellencies have been defined by

writers of taſte and eminence. But wherein its beauties conſiſt, yet remains to be decided.

I cannot, however, think, with Johnſon, that the reaſon why ſo few volumes of epiſtolary correſpondence, except thoſe of buſineſs and in the diſcharge of public truſt, have appeared in this country, is to be attributed "to our contempt of trifles, and our due ſenſe of the dignity of the public." Surely the importance of epiſtolary writing is ſufficiently great to place it upon a level with the innumerable tales, romances, and idle poetical effuſions which daily iſſue from the preſs; and it may be allowed to advance as fair a claim to the public attention or eſteem as the other deſultory lucubrations of eminent writers; even the Rambler, of Dr. Johnſon! It is not here ſuppoſed, that every idle letter which fondneſs may dictate, or idleneſs propoſe, to relieve the *ennui* of a rainy morning, is to be ſubjected to the public ordeal; but the epiſtolary correſpondence of men of genius, in which enquiries are purſued, hints ſtruck out on important topics, and moral ſentiments conveyed (not to mention the ſatisfaction which the mind receives in reading, as it were, the man diſtinct from the author,) would, I conceive, anſwer every purpoſe for which books are written. In confirmation of this opinion may be advanced the letters of Walſh, Pope, Voiture, Shenſtone, &c. &c., though perhaps thoſe of Pope contain too much of *ſelf* in them; yet in many of his letters there are numberleſs paſſages which deſerve to be admired for the harmony of the language, the depth of the obſervation, and the ſoundneſs of the criticiſm *.

"Letters written from the heart, and on real occaſions (obſerves an elegant writer), though not always decorated with the flowers of eloquence, muſt be far more uſeful and intereſting than the ſtudied paragraphs of Pliny, or the pompous declamations of Balſac; as they contain juſt pictures of life and manners, and are the genuine emanations of nature."

It is very certain that the advantages ariſing from epiſtolary writing are manifold, for many valuable hints, many diſjointed ideas, and unconnected opinions, which are too trivial to form a diſtinct publication, are thus preſerved, and tranſmitted to poſterity. Nothing, in ſhort, which comes from the pen of a man of genius and learning can be totally uſeleſs; ſome entertainment or ſome inſtruction it muſt infallibly preſent.

Of the preciſe ſtyle which ought to be adopted in this ſpecies of compoſition, nothing can with any certainty be ſaid. It embraces ſuch a variety of objects, and is written under ſuch peculiar circumſtances, that the ſtyle muſt inevitably be diverſified. The only general rule which can be given, is, to ſtudy the *propriety* of the language you adopt; a rule which, indeed, is equally applicable to every kind of writing. It is not however requiſite, as ſome imagine, that a negligent, looſe manner of compoſition ſhould be obſerved, for this can never afford any genuine ſatisfaction to a reader of taſte; it were, indeed, better to err on the ſide of elegance and ſtudied phraſeology, for that would at leaſt impreſs more ſtrongly the object of your letter, and intereſt more the paſſions of

* Yet perhaps, without too much harſhneſs, it may be aſſerted, that the letters of Pope were ſo many ſacrifices to his vanity. He appears in them to be under an uniform ſtruggle to conceal what he manifeſtly adored---*Praiſe*. His letters to Wycherly betray all the faſtidiouſneſs of a young author, who, delighted with flattery, endeavours to allure it ſtill ſtronger by artful and reiterated reprehenſions. It may indeed be aſſerted, with ſome degree of confidence, that no man ever ſought praiſe with greater avidity, and yet ſeemed to repel it with more apparent diſguſt, than did Pope.

the mind than a lax and feeble compoſition poſſibly could do: beſide, there is a danger, that, in accuſtoming yourſelf to any mode of expreſſion however common, or word however inelegant, a habit will be acquired, favourable to the natural indolence of man, of cloathing your thoughts in the moſt obvious language and in colloquial phraſes; ſeeking only to be perſpicuous, without any attention to either grace or harmony; and though *one* end may perhaps be attained by this, namely, the perſpicuous communication of the thing diſcuſſed, yet much would certainly be loſt in the torpid ſtate of mind with which that communication would be received. It is the energies of language which awaken, as it were, the very ſoul; which make the reader weep, laugh, or moralize with the author, and enter with ſpirit into his feelings, and the nicety of his calculations.

Nothing is more certain than that, if I would command the attention of my reader, or make him feel the force and propriety of my arguments, I muſt awaken his mind, and in a manner transfuſe the ſpirit with which *I wrote* the work into *him:* and this can be done only by an energetic and forcible mode of expreſſion. I may probably intereſt his curioſity to proceed with me in a diſquiſition on ſome important topic, even though I uſe the moſt plain and ſimple ſtyle, devoid of elegance, of ſtrength, of harmony; but that would be all: and it is not impoſſible, but that a reader of taſte would lay my book down with diſguſt, and eſcape with pleaſure from my ſimplicity and inelegance.

Every body knows how much more eaſily the mind commits to memory a terſe and pointed apophthegm than a diffuſe and laboured deſcription; and a book written in ſtrong emphatic language, and well-rounded periods, will be more frequently quoted, and its precepts more frequently applied to the teſt of experience, than when wire-drawn and frittered into endleſs ſentences. Let us exemplify this by the following line from Young:

"When ſuch friends part, it is the ſurvivor dies."

Here is a beautiful idea compreſſed in a few words, yet conveying to the mind a conception pregnant with a thouſand collateral images, and which the reader's fancy ramifies and enlarges at his pleaſure.

Let us now view it in another light.

"When an eſteemed and affectionate friend is torn from us by death, it is we who feel all the calamities of the ſeparation; it is we, who, conſcious of the loſs we have ſuſtained, hourly regret it; it is we, who, picturing to the imagination, yet weeping over his memory, all his virtues, his convivial excellences, his friendly attentions, his ſympathizing ſorrows, feel in all its accumulated miſery the irreparable vacuity; it is we who die, in for ever weeping his death."

Here is a ſimple amplification of the ſame idea; yet who cannot perceive, the ſupreme advantage which the original poſſeſſes over this laſt?

The preceding obſervations may be particularly applied to epiſtolary writing. Our letters to a friend, if on real ſubjects, may be ſuppoſed to breathe the pureſt and moſt genuine ſentiments of the heart, undiſguiſed by artifice; and it cannot ſurely become a queſtion, whether or not we wiſh thoſe ſentiments to be fully apprehended, and vigorouſly entered into by our readers. The neceſſity of cloſe, compreſſive, and energetic language to obtain this end has been ſhewn.

I ſhall conclude this letter with a quotation from Johnſon, in which he ſpeaks my own ſentiments with more elegance than I could poſſibly do.

"That letters ſhould be written with ſtrict conformity to nature is true, becauſe nothing but conformity to nature can make any compoſition beautiful or juſt. Whatever elevates the ſentiments will conſequently raiſe the expreſſion; whatever fills us with hope or terror will produce ſome perturbation of images, and ſome figurative diſtortions of phraſe. Wherever we are ſtudious to pleaſe, we are afraid of truſting our firſt thoughts, and endeavour to recommend our opinion by ſtudied ornaments, accuracy of method, and elegance of ſtyle."

I remain, &c.

F.

A LITERARY CHARACTER.

HE is a man poſſeſſed of ſome virtues, though not deſtitute of many of the vices which diſfigure human nature. His heart is liberal, and his motives juſt; but fortune forbids him to diſplay the qualities of the one, and vicious perſons endeavour to vilify the other. Endowed with mental excellence ſuperior to the general claſs of human beings, he ſeeks only the enlargement of virtue in his writings; and to this end *alone* are his feeble endeavours directed.

His temper has become irafcible from intenſe ſtudy and reiterated misfortunes: eaſily provoked in trifles to anger, the impetuoſity of his mind ſoon ſubſides if left to itſelf, but increaſes when oppoſed. Not gifted with fortitude, his heart ſoon ſinks under diſtreſs; and the apprehenſion of miſery paralyſes the moſt active energies of his heart. Proud perhaps to a fault, he ſcorns meanneſs in himſelf and in others: impreſſed with a nice ſenſe of honour, he is alive to the minuteſt injury or inſult, whether real or intended: he abhors injuſtice, and never fails to caſtigate it when found in others. Warm in his reſentments, he can never *bow* his feelings to others, even in thoſe caſes where the firſt atonement ought to come from himſelf; but, on the contrary, his heart is ever open to reconciliation, when propoſed in a proper manner. Diſtinction is his idol, and this often leads him into eccentricities, which fools laugh at, and wiſe men pity: fond of colloquial eminence, he dreads an imaginary want of powers to ſhine in that reſpect; and, therefore, often ſits ſilent in company, when topics are agitated on which his reſearches and his genius might enable him to throw light. Active in his friendſhips, he never ſhrinks from doing good, when the moſt remote means are within his reach: deſultory in ſtudy, his mind loves to expatiate upon numerous objects; whence he cannot be ſaid to poſſeſs ſolid information on any. Liberal in his conduct, pecuniary conſiderations are with him only a meaſure of prudence, as he heartily deteſts intereſtedneſs in engagements of mutual honour and liberality. Never prone to indulge in harſh opinions reſpecting other people, he always makes it a rule to neglect reports, truſting to his own experience as the moſt ſure guide. This is an amiable principle, but it often leads into misfortunes.

As a huſband, he is ſincerely affectionate, but never diſplays any anile fondneſs; never expreſſes the ſame anxiety for trivial evils as for thoſe of greater magnitude.---As a ſon, he feels and practiſes the moſt ſacred of filial duties: he feels a real glow of exquiſite happineſs, when he can diſpel for one moment the anxious ſolicitude of his mother.---As a brother, he experiences every ſentiment of fraternal love, and ſincerely values a ſiſter, who is in many reſpects a prototype of himſelf.

Such a man there is, for this portrait is drawn with fidelity from the man himſelf!

A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY, INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

A PROSPECTUS of your New Series having been lately put into my hands by a friend, I feel myſelf encouraged, by that ſpirit of liberality and candour ſo evidently the characteriſtic of it, to hope that the following humble contribution I take the liberty of offering to your better judgment may not be unworthy of a place in a work, the plan of which holds out ſo fair a promiſe to the public of uniting thoſe deſirable purpoſes,---the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, and the rational employment of thoſe hours, the relicts of time indiſpenſably allotted to the various walks of life. My hopes of meeting with your approbation derive greater ſtrength from an article in your Proſpectus, promiſing that antiquities, and thoughts on the manners of paſt ages, will not be deemed unfitting: indeed, on reading that article, it immediately occurred to my mind, that a ſhort ſyſtem of hiſtorical coſmology, conſiſting of thoughts I had ſome time ago thrown together, intended as an introduction to a larger work of another nature, might not be unacceptable in a work which will occaſionally contain hiſtorical matter relating to every nation in the world; and that, as events reſpecting any particular nation occurred, the reader of the Univerſal Magazine would poſſeſs the advantage of having in the outſet of that work a general ſtock of information, to which he might turn for the origin and peopling, the manners and cuſtoms, from the earlieſt period of that or any other nation; whereby thoſe pleaſing and philoſophical reflections on the comparative improvement or debaſement of manners, together with the probable ſource of national character which will occur on the retroſpect, would of neceſſity be ſuggeſted to his imagination. In addition to which, it is obſervable that no chain of thought is ſo pleaſing to the mind of man as that of an orderly ſeries, whereby we are enabled to remount, at leaſt as far as poſſible, to the original idea: in which light, if I am ſo fortunate as to appear to you to have ſucceeded in any degree adequate to ſuch an attempt, which it is with the greateſt diffidence I aſpire to, this eſſay may perhaps make no inelegant commencement of your New Series.

Many ſyſtems have been propoſed reſpecting the firſt peopling of the different parts of the globe, which have given riſe to endleſs controverſy, as muſt be expected in matters of ſuch remote antiquity, and ſo blended with fable: wherefore, my intention is to keep within the limits of ſuch accounts as can be collected on the beſt authority, and which are at the ſame time ſupported by the collateral evidence of exiſting facts, as the immediate and neceſſary conſequences of the ſuppoſed previous events; whereby the veracity of the relation of ſuch events becomes ſufficiently ſubſtantiated. As, for example, when it is a fact that a certain language is in uſe in one part of the world exactly ſimilar to that which had been antiently the vulgar tongue of a people ſituated at an immenſe diſtance, the account of their having at an early period ſent a colony thither, becomes ſufficiently ſupported to demand our aſſent; a mode of proof, which has been employed by divines to great advantage in deducing the evidence of revealed religion: thus, when certain inſtitutions and ceremonies were eſtabliſhed among the Jews for particular purpoſes, and we find them ſtill exiſting, we can entertain no doubt of the truth of that hiſtory which

aſſerts them to have been inſtituted for thoſe purpoſes.

I ſhall trouble you with only one obſervation more, before entering on the propoſed plan, which is, that it is by no means my intention to incumber your pages with an epitome of antient hiſtory; that is a work which has been carried into effect with great ſucceſs by many very able hands, and is, beſides, altogether foreign to the nature of your undertaking, and is by no means the object I have in view, which is merely that of laying before your readers a comprehenſive view of the firſt germ or root, as it were, of all hiſtories, which of courſe implies an account of the ſpreading of mankind over the face of the earth, and of the march of the firſt tribes to thoſe parts where they formed ſettlements; where we will leave them to thoſe hiſtorians who have related the affairs of the different nations of the world from that period; in theprofecution of which plan I ſhall carefully avoid all ſyſtem that is not ſupported by facts, or a chain of events which can be no otherwiſe accounted for.

COSMOLOGY.

Coſmology, or a ſpeaking of the world, from Κοσμος, the World; and λογος, a word, or ſpeech, in the Greek, may be conſidered as conſiſting of two parts, the hiſtorical and the phyſical: the latter comprehends all the various ſubjects of natural hiſtory; the former, the tranſactions of men in political ſociety, including both the barbarous and civilized ſtate. As the term hiſtory is more particularly appropriated to the deſcription of the affairs of each nation in detail, ſo that of coſmology may be uſed as a more general term for the deſcription of them collectively, and therefore of the origin and ſource of all nations, which is the immediate object of the following eſſays.

It has been ſuppoſed by ſome, that mankind were in being previous to Adam; and that Moſes intended to give us the origin of the Jews only in his account of the formation of him*: in ſupport of which they alledge, that the curſe of a mark on Cain, his going into another country, marrying, and building a city there, are ſufficient proofs of there having then exiſted an extenſive population; but, independently of the proofs which might be brought to evince that the book of Geneſis was unqueſtionably intended as a general ſyſtem of coſmology, and not a mere introduction to the particular hiſtory of the Jews, it is to be obſerved, that Moſes, conſidered only as a hiſtorian, gives his matter with that plainneſs and ſimplicity which are the natural attendants on truth, without any obſervations or arguments, which the more artful and contriving fabuliſt would have thought neceſſary; but as truth was his object, he gives us a plain narration of facts, in which we find that the firſt patriarchs were gifted with a moſt ſurpriſing longevity, which at once renders theſe accounts compatible, and does away all objections; for the number of men ſuppoſed by the account to have been in the world about the time of the murder of Abel, may with the greateſt probability have been the deſcendants of Adam and Eve, whoſe poſterity in the ſpace of near one hundred and thirty years (for it was in that year of Adam's age that Seth, who was given in lieu of Abel, was born) might, by a fair calculation, be multiplied to many thouſands, conſidering the primitive fecundity, and that probably none had died in the interim.

After the deluge, a great longevity, though not to the extent of that of the Antediluvian patriarchs, was neceſſary, for the re-

* Cudworth's Int. Syſtem.

peopling of the world; and we find the three ſons of Noah, Japhet, Shem, and Ham, were the ſource from whence the new race of men were to ſpring. Nor can thoſe who are inclined to regard the Moſaical account in a leſs favourable light juſtly find fault with an origin ſo reſtricted in number; for as it is evidently a fact that mankind have gradually increaſed in number, and have ſpread at various periods in different bodies over the globe, from the more cultivated and fertile, where there was no longer room for them, to the uninhabited parts, of which the various colonies that different nations have ſent out afford inſtances, and that almoſt within the obſervation of the preſent age (as, for example, our own colonies in America, from whom aroſe that great and flouriſhing people the preſent United States), it may as well be admitted by them, that, according to the earlieſt accounts we are in poſſeſſion of, tribes of men under thoſe three patriarchs, as well as under any others, as their march muſt have been ſubmitted to the conduct of ſome chiefs, gradually extended themſelves over the habitable globe. Let us, therefore, commence our enquiry from the earlieſt and beſt accounts which have been tranſmitted to us, which is all we can do, and trace as well as we can the rout of that diviſion, the offspring of Gomer, the ſon of Japhet, and which ſettled under him in Phrygia; that diviſion juſtly claiming our chief attention, from whom in the ſucceeding ages of the world were to ariſe all the powerful ſtates and monarchies of Europe, who, by their ambitious and bigotted contentions, have ſtained the page of hiſtory with ſo much bloodſhed and cruelty, though they have frequently alleviated the ſcene by the exhibition of many virtues; by the deſcendants of whom, the arts and ſciences have been brought to perfection, and civilization been foſtered to maturity; and, finally, among whoſe dwellings, though often diſfigured by ſuperſtition and prejudice, the true religion was effectually to be eſtabliſhed.

C. G. S.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

THE following obſervations were originally made without any intention of publication; but as, from the turn of public events, it becomes more than probable that the Northern countries will, at laſt, come in for their due ſhare, if not for a preponderant proportion, of attraction for our young gentlemen of birth and fortune, the author is induced to publiſh this ſmall ſketch through the medium of your Magazine, in the hope that it may ſerve as a guide to ſo celebrated a ſpot as Potzdam.

THREE DAYS AT POTZDAM.

Arrival at Potzdam.---Viſit to Frederick the Second's Tomb.

THE laſt rays of the ſetting ſun yet ſhone upon the white turrets of Potzdam as we entered the town. I drove to the Hermit, a very commodious inn, where I left the carriage, and proceeded through the ſtreets alone. Till I ſet foot in this ſpot, I had not experienced a moment of illuſion that could diſſipate the melancholy occaſioned by the painful circumſtances which gave riſe to my viſiting Germany. A thouſand times, ſince my arrival at Berlin, had I ſaid to myſelf, how well Seneca knew the economy of the human mind, when he obſerved of thoſe who travel with a view of diſſipating affliction, "Hoc ſe quiſque modo ſemper fugit; ſed quid prodeſt, ſi non effugit? Sequitur ſe ipſum et urget graviſſimus comes." But, for the firſt time ſince I had left all that is dear to a man who has any feelings of humanity, I found my

ſpirits exhilarated by ſomething very like a degree of enthuſiaſm, which ſeemed gradually to awaken me from that ſtate into which I had hitherto been plunged. O precious ſentiment! be it enthuſiaſm or prejudice, which can electrify a wounded heart, ſo as to make it vibrate once more, though for an inſtant only, with tranſient intereſt in the objects that ſurround it! —Yes; the ſenſes began to do their office once more:----I felt; and thought again.

I had wandered, rapt in meditation on Pruſſia and the extraordinary Frederick with that rapidity of thought which carries us over the tranſactions of centuries in a moment; I had fought the battles of Breſlau, Boſbach, Prague; had made the famous retreat of Olmutz, and was returned triumphant from the ſecond Sileſian incurſion, when the ſoft and melancholy note of a nightingale, from a lofty pine in the woods of Sans Souci, directed my waking dream to that beautiful little palace. "It was at the termination of that ſucceſsful campaign," ſaid I to myſelf, "that this ſpot was built!" The nightingale continued its ſong, and my mind was by degrees ſinking again into its former train of painful thoughts, when my meditations were interrupted by a voice cloſe to my ear, pronouncing "*Was willſt du?*" I turned my head; and a Pruſſian ſentinel informed me that I had got out of my road.

The evening began to lower, and the clouds, collecting, ſeemed to hang cloſe over our heads. I had reſolved to viſit the ſepulchre of Frederick the Second, in the Garriſon Church, that afternoon; and it was not a trifling ſtorm that could turn me from my purpoſe, eſpecially as the perſons whom we met ſeemed of opinion that the clouds would paſs over. The church was accordingly opened: we advanced through this military place of worſhip. The perſon who has the care of it had juſt put the key into the iron-grated door of the ſpot where the mortal remains of Frederick repoſe, when a flaſh of vivid lightning ſtruck upon two fine white marble ſtatues of Mars and Bellona, which were cloſe by us. The man had now opened the grated door, when another flaſh, more fiery than the former, darted upon the coffin of the King, which, being covered with dull metal, returned a dim reflection, and a violent clap of thunder at that moment ſucceeded. Thus was the tomb of the mouldering warrior opened in thunder and fire! We ſtood between the coffin of Frederick the Second, and the enormouſly large black marble bier of his father, Frederick-William the Firſt, the only bodies in the ſepulchre. The thunder continued to roar through the vaulting of the church, and the lightning to play upon the dead and the living group. "Requieſcat in Pace!" ſaid I, at length, retiring. "Amen," rejoined my German conductor: the grated door was then cloſed, and Frederick's ſhade, left to its "dura quies," was no more moleſted by living curioſity that night. I returned to the inn.

On the Germans.—Foreign Travel.—Frederick the Second.—The Brandenburgh Family.—The Marble Houſe.—The Pfauen Inſel.—The Iſland and Town of Potzdam.

No;---an effeminate turn of character could never be pleaſed in Germany, nor could a young mind, of however delicate nerve, become puſillanimous in it. The very atmoſphere infuſes a particular tone. Nature, in Germany, acts the part of a parent, who, firm though not harſh, affords her children full ſcope to extend and cultivate their endowments, but gives them no opportunity to vitiate and pervert them. If Engliſhmen knew better the ſimplicity and honeſty of the

Germans, with what pleaſure would they oftener be blended with them! No degrading vices deform that people; nor do they with ſelfiſh cunning court and cajole ſtrangers, in order to get their money, while they laugh at their credulity behind their back, and hug themſelves in the conceit of their own ſuperior merit.

How greatly were it to be wiſhed that our young men of rank and fortune, inſtead of confining, for the moſt part, their travel to the ſouthern countries of Europe, whoſe manners and habits, however faſcinating, are not naturally congenial with the more maſculine and ſedate character of the Engliſh nation, would extend their tour, and familiarize themſelves with a hardy race, whoſe kindred blood flows in their own veins; whoſe minds and bodies, uncontaminated by the effeminacy of falſe refinement, find at once their ſupport and gratification in the meaſure of their own powers; a people, in ſhort, who, at this day, merit as fully as they did in earlier times, that higheſt of all encomiums which Tacitus pronounces of them, when he ſays, "Plus ibi boni mores valent, quam alibi bonæ leges."

That fatal degree of refinement, which is the morbid principle of deſtruction, inherent in ſociety, has not yet tainted the nations of the North; ſome of which, however, have attained to an admirable degree of improvement, not only in every branch of knowledge which dignifies the mind of man, but even in thoſe fine arts which conſtitute the blandiſhments of taſte. While we contemplate with delight the ſtrength and ſolidity of judgement, the profound erudition and cloſe obſervation, which have ſo conſpicuouſly ſhone in various circles of the empire, we are ſtruck alſo with pleaſure in diſcovering in them the fineſt inſpirations of genius, in poetry, painting, ſculpture, and muſic: nor will thoſe gifts of the Muſes readily turn to their prejudice. The Germans poſſeſs cool heads and warm hearts, not warm heads and cool hearts: and the two former endowments conſtitute the beſt, or, rather, only preſervative againſt the ſubtle poiſon latent beneath the ſpecious exterior of refinement; while they cannot but prove an unfailing power of attraction with thoſe perſons who ſet a proper value upon the two moſt eſtimable qualities that can diſtinguiſh the human race.

To trace the progreſs of a people towards refinement, is the moſt intereſting purſuit that can preſent itſelf to the human underſtanding. Every individual of each ſucceeding generation has not only a life-intereſt in the improvement of ſociety, but, as Providence has given to man, as it were, a ſupplementary proportion of life in the exiſtence of his deſcendants, that intereſt is extended in an inalienable intail to our remoteſt poſterity. How precious, then, to us, muſt be the remembrance of thoſe great men, who ſeemed ſuffered by heaven to appear on earth from time to time, for the purpoſe of operating beneficially to the eſtabliſhment of ſocial order and the enlightening of mankind! The Genius of Frederick the Second ſtill hovers over Pruſſia: a ſtriking inſtance of the ſuperior talents of one man being employed by Providence as a tool for working the moſt ſignal benefit to his fellow creatures.

The Brandenburgh family has been diſtinguiſhed, from very remote antiquity, no leſs for a heroic race of warriors than an illuſtrious line of princes. The names of Albert Margrave of Brandenbourg will never be forgotten in the annals of Europe. Frederick-William, Elector of Brandenburgh; Frederick the Firſt, and Frederick-William the Firſt, Kings of Pruſſia, were alſo diſtinguiſhed warriors. But the

moſt remarkable character in modern hiſtory is that of Frederick the Second. He united two qualities, which, while they formed the conſtituent principles of a great mind, enſured him a conſtant courſe of ſucceſs in all his undertakings;---wiſdom in theory, and prudence in practice.

Obſerving that genius is a plant of deep root in Germany, and, though perhaps of leſs rapid growth, certainly not of leſs rich vegetation than in the more ſouthern countries, Frederick the Second (if it be allowed us to purſue the agricultural metaphor) may be ſaid, in order to quicken the rich ſoil of Nature, to have ſcattered among it a certain proportion of foreign manure; but he was providently circumſpect of the quantity he admitted, well aware that the quickeſt is not always the beſt growth. Uninfluenced by prejudice, he ſelected from every nation, and from all claſſes of men, ſo much of the talents proper to each, as would ſerve to advance the cultivation of his country.

The various inſtitutions, and the different improvements at Potzdam will ſufficiently evince the truth of this aſſertion. H. S. S.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I HAVE read with much pleaſure the firſt Number of your New Series, which, though far from what I feel confident your exertions and the liberality of the proprietors will yet make it in point of excellence, may nevertheleſs fairly rank with any of its periodical brethren; and I venture to predict, that in a very ſhort time you will completely ſucceed in realiſing, to its full extent, your title.

I am, Sir, a conſtant reader of all Reviews, Magazines, and Periodical Miſcellanies, and think them of undoubted advantage to the intereſts of literature, even with all their imperfections on their heads. They place a comparative ſtock of knowledge (and with knowledge, refinement) within the ſphere of a numerous claſs of individuals; and though it muſt be confeſſed that their deciſions influence, much beyond what they ought, the general opinion on literary ſubjects, yet there are many who ſeek only amuſement and inſtruction, and, if they gain either or both, care not whether the book otherwiſe poſſeſs grammatical hallucinations, antilogical deductions, heterogeneous arrangement, unrounded periods, or any other of the numerous *faultleſs faults*, which the microſcopic eye of criticiſm ſeeks for and detects; the critic perhaps is unable to detect aught beſide, even though others were abundant in the work.

There are few of our modern reviews which do not, to an ingenuous mind, give frequent ſenſations of diſguſt. Seemingly unconſcious of their real functions (or, if conſcious, perverting their moſt clear judgements), they criticiſe not the *book*, but the ſubject; ſuppoſing that their readers muſt be unacquainted with the general complexion and feature of the ſcience itſelf. But it were well if their erroneous conduct ſtopped here, if they were content to teach what is already known, and not deſcend to perſonalities; not damn at once the author and his work. How frequently do we ſee a modern criticiſm in a modern review made the moſt ſhameful vehicle for illiberal inſinuations and unauthoriſed perſonal alluſions; a pigmy critic ſitting in judgement upon the moral character, the private or public actions, and the deareſt feelings of an individual; and among the foremoſt of theſe, among the moſt zealous in this degrading conduct, is the *Anti-Jacobin*, a work which once promiſed to aſſert not only the political but the literary

rights of Engliſhmen. Alas! it has at length ſunk to the wretched illiberality of offering a reſource to every captious complainer, and, I will add, to every vile lampooner. Let any one peruſe the diſgraceful epitaph containd in the 112th page of the laſt Number, as a proof of my aſſertions. The conductors of that work, guided neither by learning, judgement, candour, nor critical ſagacity, ſeek only to indulge a very prevalent propenſity of the human mind; a propenſity which loves to feed upon the offals which true criticiſm rejects and diſdains.

Indeed, the mind cannot have a nobler occupation than *true* criticiſm. It ſerves to correct the judgement, to refine our taſte, and to ſharpen our ratiocinative powers; beſide the pleaſure which it muſt afford to every candid mind, of holding up to public approbation the unknown or ill-appreciated merits of cotemporary or departed genius. But I am no advocate for the *preſent* prevailing and illiberal mode of criticiſm: the *cutting up of an author*, as it is termed, is a diſtinguiſhed part of the profeſſion of thoſe literary heroes, who in the preſent age arrogate to themſelves the pompous name of "*Critic.*" But as this is a proceſs with which you are probably unacquainted, allow me to give you a conciſe deſcription of it.

Let us ſuppoſe the elaborate reſult of painful and philanthropic ſtudy ſubjected to their ordeal. The author is probably perſonally unknown, and the critic therefore conſiders him as fair game. He begins by a laboured enumeration of the difficulties attending the undertaking in queſtion; he recounts how many have failed before in the ſame attempt; what abilities, what learning, what ſcience, what judgement, are requiſite; how improbable it is that all theſe ſhould meet in one man; that the want of one of theſe qualifications would infallibly incapacitate him for the performance of the taſk; of the importance of the ſubject, and the great fear there is that mankind may be miſled. This done, he launches out into an extravagant eulogium on the man who ſhould be found competent, and who ſhould perform it with accuracy: then comes a minute enumeration of the different points to be attended to---divided and ſubdivided; the mutual relations which theſe diviſions and ſubdiviſions bear to each other, and the impoſſibility that any other diviſions or ſubdiviſions can be attended with ſucceſs, or can unite in themſelves either preciſion or perſpicuity. Having proceeded thus far in laying the exact line by which his author's rectitude muſt be tried, he then begins the great, the important work: and as no man can ever arrive at infallibility, or think preciſely like another whom he never has ſeen or converſed with, you may eaſily conceive, that the *faults*, imaginary or real, pointed out are not a few. *Theſe*, however, are held up as the conſtituent parts of the work under conſideration; on *theſe* the critic animadverts with all the ſeverity of which he is capable, often joining to a ſarcaſtic ridicule a contempt the moſt unlimited and unjuſtifiable. It is probable, indeed, ſometimes certain, that he has *never read the work through* which he thus unmercifully havocks*; but, having gleaned a few pages, and picked up a few ſcattered ideas, which to *him* wear the appearance of being *ſilly*, *ſtupid*, *abſurd*, *prepoſterous*, *&c. &c. &c.* he then ſits down in all the pomp of *critical majeſty*, and paſſes his *royal verdict*

* This I *know* to be often the caſe, and *they* perhaps may read this who will *feel* the truth of the obſervation. I would particularly recommend it to the attention of the conductors of the *Critical Review*; nor will it be altogether unapplicable to thoſe of the Anti Jacobin.

upon the hapleſs delinquent. Unfortunately for the intereſts of literature, too much deference is paid to theſe literary monarchs; and there are but few, who, forming judgements of their own, unbiaſſed by any previous opinion, have the daring to controvert their *ipſe dixit*.

Thus you ſee, Sir, by what illiberal means the moſt arduous attempts may be rendered fruitleſs. Were it not to be wiſhed, that men were leſs governed by prejudice; and that, in matters of literature at leaſt, they would aſſume the right of thinking for themſelves? But ſo true is the laconic obſervation of Sir Thomas Brown, "Opinion rides upon the neck of reaſon."

In caſes, however, of this kind I know not what conſolation to offer to an author. It is not eaſy for any inſenſibility to harden us againſt the pain excited by the ſarcaſms which are levelled at our own importance. Vida adviſes that we ſuffer them to paſs unnoticed, and allow our antagoniſt to enjoy unmoleſted the triumph of his ſuperiority. This advice indeed may be cogent, when applied to genuine criticiſm, and which is the offſpring of labour, truth, and equity; but ſurely not when we are writhing under the unprovoked attacks of inſolence and ignorance, for then "firmneſs and ſpirit may ſometimes be of uſe to overpower arrogance and repel brutality." The feelings of an author thus ſituated are well pourtrayed by the maſterly pen of Johnſon, in his Rambler.

If, Sir, I find by the inſertion of this letter that your ſentiments are congenial with my own, I ſhall take an early opportunity of ſubmitting to your numerous readers ſome remarks on the conduct of the Edinburgh Reviewers, and Mr. Thelwall's letter to Mr. Jeffray, as well as a curſory character of all our Modern Periodical Publications.

I remain, &c.

Cambridge, Feb. 12, 1804. *D.*

ACCOUNT OF THOMAS PAINE.

BY late intelligence from America, it appears that this extraordinary man is ſtill diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the political world. It is well known that he was a delegate to the French Convention; that he voted againſt the death of the French King; that he was impriſoned during the reign of Robeſpierre and terror, and was releaſed on the deſtruction of that ſyſtem, and was afterwards conveyed to America by a frigate, commiſſioned by the Preſident to receive him. His arrival in America occaſioned no ſmall alarm: the numerous newſpapers, in that extenſive country from New Hampſhire to Georgia, were daily filled with attacks on or defences of his character. He had been abſent nearly fifteen years, and in that time the attempts made to introduce the European ſyſtem of politics had very nearly overſet the conſtitution, for which he had been ſo great a champion. In the Preſident he found not only a private friend, but one who concurred with him in all his political meaſures; and as the elevation of this gentleman to office had checked the career of the European party, the arrival of Thomas Paine was ſoon ſignaliſed by a zealous cooperation with him in the great features of his government, and in meaſures which threaten to annihilate the ſmall remains of the oppoſite party.

The party is known, in general, by the name of Federaliſts, a name not very intelligible; but it may be better underſtood by us, if we conſider them as oligarchiſts, or men who wiſhed that the whole influence of government ſhould reſt with themſelves, to the excluſion of all who did not enter into their views; and to ſupport their ſyſtem it was neceſſary to introduce a ſtanding army, and an intricate ſyſtem of taxation. Thus, by increaſing the number of their dependants, they

expected to overthrow all the obſtacles placed in the way to their ambition by the repreſentative ſyſtem. The late Preſident was the head of the federaliſts, and his re-election was the grand point on which their ſucceſs depended: they conſidered him as a fit tool for all their purpoſes, though they found him too prudent to declare his unfeigned aſſent and conſent to all the meaſures which they intended to introduce. Their defeat in the attempt to make him again their Preſident, and the re-election of a man decidedly adverſe to their whole ſyſtem, declared very ſtrongly the feelings of the bulk of the people in the United States; and Thomas Paine was welcomed on the political ſtage, when he came forward to expoſe the ſchemes of what he calls the junto, and to point out the dangers to which the conſtitution had been expoſed.

The Americans are a religious people; and the moſt ſtrenuous abettors of their revolution are the leaſt likely to embrace that wild oppoſition to revelation, by which the religious writings of Mr. Paine are diſtinguiſhed. He might therefore expect on this account to meet with a great degree of coolneſs from his former friends: but the riſing odium was much ſoftened on two accounts; firſt, becauſe he had not entered into the ſchemes of the European atheiſts and infidels, but retained his belief in a ſupreme Governor of the world, and a Providence; the ſecond, becauſe he was a ſtrenuous aſſertor of that toleration which the Americans conceive due to thoſe of a different religious opinion, and which makes them as little curious to know the chapel or meeting which each other frequent on a Sunday, as the coffee-houſe or tavern where they may chooſe to ſpend the evenings on the other days of the week. Hence, Mr. Paine's free, and we might ſay ridiculous, opinions, ſince many of them are founded on total ignorance or miſconception of the book which he profeſſes to attack, have not excited that degree of malevolence which is apt to prevail on the ſame ſubject on this ſide of the Atlantic; and they who abominate his religious opinions ſtill look up with reverence to the apoſtle, as they think him, of their political liberty.

Thus, in the evening of his life, this extraordinary man may be ſaid to have arrived to an enviable poſt. After ſuffering every ſpecies of diſtreſs for his political opinions; being burnt in effigy in every village of one kingdom, and confined eleven months in the dungeons of its neighbour, he is at laſt in a land, where the majority think with him, and where he is at full liberty to form what ſentiments and to expreſs them as he pleaſes: Et ſoutire quæ velit et quæ ſentiat dicere. To add to the ſingular events of his life, he is now a rich man: his friends in America had taken good care of his property, ſo that, on his return, he found himſelf worth ſix thouſand pounds, which in that country will produce him four hundred a year. This income is more than competent to all his wants, and he has full employment for his leiſure time. His mechanical experiments, in which his genius particularly ſhines, are carried on on a great ſcale, and may be of much uſe to a riſing country; and the papers which he intends to publiſh relative to the affairs of Europe will be found very intereſting; among them, the moſt curious and moſt important probably are, the Hiſtory of the French Revolution, which, it is ſaid, will be republiſhed in England, as ſoon as a copy can be procured from America: they who have ſeen extracts from it in the manuſcript ſpeak highly in its praiſe; and, from the ſituation of the writer it cannot fail of throwing great light on that very intricate ſubject.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

MR. EDITOR,

THE ſtate of the arts in this country will always be a matter of ſerious and intereſting contemplation to every cultivated and elegant mind: to the politician it is of no mean conſequence, both in a national and commercial point of view, as tending to entertain and humaniſe the mind of man, and as having a conſiderable degree of influence in giving elegance to a great variety of our manufactures.

The two great ſources of art are painting and ſculpture; and although engraving be deemed inferior to thoſe divine arts, yet it poſſeſſes the power of diſſeminating at an eaſy expence all their excellencies, except colours and ſubſtance, and is therefore to a commercial nation of equal conſequence.

In times and countries where painting has been properly encouraged, the painter ſpread his canvaſs at the inſtigation of patrons and lovers of his art, and the engraver followed and multiplied his exquiſite productions: then engraving was ſupported by painting. In England, at preſent, the caſe is very different, for paintings are moſt commonly executed purpoſely to have engravings made from them, and the print and bookſellers are become the principal patrons of hiſtoric painting. Thus engraving with filial piety nurtures the parent that gave it exiſtence and ſupport.

I have been led into theſe reflections by obſerving in the Monthly Magazine, for September, a notice of a Society of Engravers forming a fund for the purpoſes of alleviating the diſtreſſes ariſing from ſickneſs, age, or accidents to its members, and of providing a ſupport to their widows and children, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

A deſign ſo laudable in appearance, and with ſuch an honourable ſanction, could not fail of attracting the attention of every perſon intereſted in the welfare of the arts: the ſucceſs of ſuch an appeal, and on ſuch an occaſion, when addreſſed to the Britiſh nation, might be readily calculated upon, if attempted to be carried fairly and honourably into effect, and the artiſt and the public have an undoubted right to know how far their ſupport and liberality may effect the purpoſes intended, and what the preciſe intentions of the ſociety are.

When it is conſidered how little of certainty there is in the profeſſion of an artiſt, and how comparatively ſmall their number muſt be who can have and hold the favour of the public, it is ſurpriſing that ſo many ſhould ſacrifice at the ſhrine of emulation their health and time, where many are called, but a few only can be choſen. Such a ſociety as is propoſed, if carried fairly into effect on the principles oſtenſibly given, would well deſerve the ſupport of the engravers, and perhaps might have ſome claim on the liberality of the public. In order to be acquainted with this, I procured the rules and regulations of the ſociety, and have made as impartial an abſtract from them as poſſible, compreſſed into ſuch limits as, I ſuppoſe, will gain an admiſſion into your valuable Miſcellany. In your next month's publication I will endeavour to explain thoſe rules and regulations, according to the *real* intentions of the ſociety; and I will ſhew how far the plan on its *real* principles is deſerving the adoption of the engravers in general, or the liberality of the public at large.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

No. 28, *Paradiſe Row, Iſlington.* J. HOPWOOD.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RULES, REGULATIONS, ORDERS, &c. OF THE SOCIETY OF ENGRAVERS.

THE profeſſed purpoſes of this ſociety, according to the rules and

orders, are, to raiſe a fund by ſubſcription of the members, and voluntary contributions, for the relief and maintenance of its members in old age, ſickneſs, and infirmity, and for the relief of widows and children of deceaſed members.

The ſociety, to conſiſt of engravers by profeſſion only, reſiding in this kingdom, i. not to be limited to any number, nor reſtricted by age or ſex.

The ſociety to contain three ſpecies of members: firſt, governors, who ſubſcribe a copper plate, or plates; ſecondly, members who pay an annual ſubſcription, or compound for the ſame; laſtly, honorary members.

All members are to be choſen by the governors, and, in all caſes of election by ballot, two black balls ſhall exclude.

A recommendation in writing is required before any perſon can be elected, ſtating him or her to be a *gentleman* or *lady* of good character, and proper to become a member.

Governors are for life, and engrave each a plate, value ſeventy-five guineas, which ſhall be publiſhed for the benefit of the ſociety, and they become thereby exempt from admiſſion-fee and annual contributions; but if elected within two years after the inſtitution, to pay one guinea admiſſion, and after that time five guineas; and at future periods, according to the ſtate of the fund, the admiſſion-fee to be in proportion thereto: nevertheleſs, each governor ſhall for his or her plate or plates receive two-thirds of the nominal value thereof.

Governors ſhall receive, gratis, impreſſions of all engravings and works publiſhed by the ſociety.

Ordinary members are admitted on paying two guineas annually; one moiety on admiſſion, and the remainder in ſix months; after which their ſubſcriptions to be paid quarterly.

But if any member ſhall advance twenty guineas over and above the admiſſion-fee, and pay up all arrears of ſubſcription, the ſame ſhall be conſidered as a compoſition for all future annual payments, and conſtitute the ſubſcriber a member for life. This compoſition may be paid by inſtalments within one year; but ſhould the payments not be completed within that time, all former monies paid become forfeited.

Ordinary members may become governors, by ſubſcribing a plate or plates, value ſeventy-five guineas (being firſt elected by the governors), for which they ſhall receive two-thirds of the nominal value of the ſame; and if they have been ordinary members above three years, all annual ſubſcriptions paid for above that time ſhall be returned; if they have received relief from the ſociety, that ſhall be deducted alſo. Ordinary members compounding may be admitted governors on the ſame terms, and receive back fourteen guineas of their compoſition money.

Honorary members ſhall be ballotted for, and pay a benefaction of ten guineas to the ſociety: ſuch as ſubſcribe their names to works publiſhed by the ſociety ſhall be intitled to proof impreſſions, by paying the ordinary price of prints. No more than one hundred and fifty proofs can be taken. Honorary members are to declare, within three months after their election, whether they will or will not ſubſcribe to *all* the works publiſhed for the benefit of the ſociety.

The affairs of the ſociety ſhall be conducted by a preſident, vice-preſident, a committee, three truſtees, a treaſurer, two auditors, and a ſecretary, all of whom ſhall be choſen from amongſt the governors.

The committee ſhall conſiſt of eleven, whereof the preſident, vice-preſident, and treaſurer, for the time being, ſhall be members; and ſhall

have power to aſſemble from time to time, and to make and ordain ſuch proper rules, orders, and regulations, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, ſo as that the ſame are not repugnant to the laws of the realm, nor the act conſtituted for the encouragement of friendly ſocieties; and to inflict reaſonable fines, and to alter and amend ſuch rules, orders, and regulations, as occaſion may require, or to annul and repeal the ſame, and to make new ones in lieu thereof. But no rule, order, &c. ſhall be binding, ſo made, until ratified by a proper majority of governors at a general meeting, and confirmed by the juſtices of the peace; or if contrary to the aforeſaid act made for the encouragement of friendly ſocieties.

All ſums of money received by the treaſurer on account of the ſociety ſhall be paid into the hands of an appointed banker, as the exigencies of the ſociety ſhall not call for the immediate expenditure of.

The committee ſhall direct the laying out and diſpoſal of all ſums of money belonging to the ſociety, either in the public funds or on private ſecurity.

The tranſactions of the committee ſhall at all times be under the controul of a general meeting of the governors.

The committee ſhall meet monthly, and have power to meet by adjournment, and appoint extraordinary meetings; and at the monthly meetings two guineas ſhall be equally divided amongſt thoſe who are aſſembled within the firſt half hour after the chair is taken.

There ſhall be annually, on the firſt Wedneſday in July, a general meeting of all the members, to celebrate the inſtitution; and on the ſame day a meeting of the governors to elect the preſidents, committee, &c. and to hear complaints, and redreſs grievancies.

No converſation either on religion or politics ſhall be permitted to take place at any meeting of the ſociety.

If it ſhall appear that the funds of the ſociety are inadequate to its wants, the governors may, in the beſt and moſt agreeable manner to themſelves, contribute to raiſe the money ſo wanted, and repay themſelves whenever the ſtate of the funds of the ſociety will permit.

Any member neglecting contributing for two quarterly payments his ſubſcription, ſhall by letter be requeſted to pay the ſame; and if not complied with in one month from the end of the laſt quarter, to be expelled, and forfeit all monies formerly paid.

A liſt of all perſons in arrear ſhall be publicly read at the ſecond meeting of the committee next after the days of payment of the ſeveral members; and at all other meetings, as well ordinary as extraordinary, ſuch liſt ſhall be laid on the table, for the peruſal of the governors preſent.

Governors retarding the engraving of their ſubſcription plates beyond a limited time, ſhall forfeit admiſſion-fees, and be ſubject to expulſion.

Any member who ſhall contemptuouſly or contumaciouſly diſobey the rules, orders, or regulations of the ſociety, or who ſhall by ſpeaking, writing, or printing, publicly defame the ſociety, or adviſedly and maliciouſly do any thing to the damage or detriment thereof, ſhall be liable to expulſion.

Governors having forfeited their admiſſion-fees, and having been expelled for not finiſhing their ſubſcription plates in time, may be re-elected, according to the foregoing rules; but ordinary members, who have been expelled for neglecting their quarterly payments, can only be re-admitted by petition to the governors, paying up all ar-

rears, and the uſual admiſſion-fee; and are alſo debarred from receiving any benefit from the ſociety until the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date of their re-eſtabliſhment.

The expences of advertiſements, propoſals for publications, and all other incidental charges attending the buſineſs of the ſociety, to be defrayed by the public fund.

The committee have power to ſelect ſubjects, order pictures to be painted, and drawings made; and direct the treaſurer to pay for the ſame.

When a governor is elected, the committee ſhall furniſh him with a picture or drawing, and alſo with a copper plate whereon to make an engraving from the ſame, on which ſhall be engraved, before delivered to the new elected governor, "Publiſhed as the act directs, by AB and CD, for the benefit of the ſociety of engravers."

There ſhall be a ſeparate account kept of each and every plate which ſhall be engraved for the benefit of the ſociety, until the produce thereof ſhall be ſufficient to pay all the expences of printing and publiſhing, and likewiſe of the returns *(profits)* of the ſubſcribers to them; ſo that each governor ſhall by theſe means receive his return from his reſpective plate.

All plates engraved for a letter-preſs work ſhall be kept in one joint account; and the produce thereof, after all expences are deducted, ſhall be divided from time to time amongſt thoſe governors whoſe plates ſhall be in the ſame work, until the work ſhall have produced ſufficient to pay all expences, and alſo make returns to the reſpective ſubſcribers (governors ſubſcribing the ſaid plates).

A ſtatement of monies received on account of plates and works publiſhed for the benefit of the ſociety ſhall be accurately made, and laid before the committee every quarter, and a complete account of the ſame every year; and as often as it is found that there is a balance in favour of any governor on account of his plate, the committee ſhall iſſue orders for payment of his full balance, and an order ſhall be delivered to the governor within two days of the date thereof; and the ſame of joint works to each governor whoſe plate ſhall form a component part thereof.

If governors ſhall not ſufficiently increaſe, and their ſubſcription plates (ſuppoſe thoſe firſt mentioned of ſeventy-five guineas value) ſhall not be ſufficient to complete the works undertaken for the ſociety's benefit, or that the produce of the ſame ſhall be inſufficient to raiſe a fund adequate to the relief of the members thereof, their widows, and children, the ſociety ſhall, if a meeting of the governors at a general meeting ſo determine, employ governors to engrave ſubjects for their works, and ſhall pay them ſuch price as ſhall, after the execution thereof, be approved by the committee; and ſhall, with the conſent of the governors at a general meeting, purchaſe pictures or drawings, and employ the governors to engrave them, and from the ſale of the works and impreſſions form and increaſe the funds of the ſociety.

When the funds of the ſociety ſhall amount to ten thouſand pounds, the committee ſhall have power to beſtow the following benefits and penſions:

To a governor, fifty pounds per annum; provided the ſum does not make his annual income above one hundred pounds.

To an ordinary member who has ſubſcribed annually for ten years, or who ſhall have compounded for the ſame by paying twenty pounds, a penſion not exceeding twenty pounds per annum, provided it

does not make his annual income exceed eighty pounds.

For the funeral of a governor dying in neceſſitous circumſtances, a ſum not exceeding fifteen pounds.

For the funeral of an ordinary or compounding member, as above, five pounds.

For the widow of a governor, thirty pounds per annum, if it does not make her income exceed eighty pounds per annum.

To the widow of an ordinary or compounding member as above, ten pounds per annum, if it does not make her income exceed fifty pounds.

For each child of a deceaſed governor under ſeven years of age, eighteen pounds per annum.

For each child of a deceaſed member, five pounds per annum, until it ſhall arrive at fourteen years of age.

For each child of a governor from ſeven to fourteen years of age, twenty-five pounds per annum; and, if a female, to continue to twenty-one years of age, if not married.

For each male child of a governor from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, ten pounds per annum.

For each child of a governor at fourteen years of age, twenty-five pounds for an apprentice-fee.

N.B. Nothing more in this caſe is allowed to the children of a deceaſed ordinary or compounding member than the five pounds per annum, as above ſtated.

When the funds of the ſociety ſhall amount to twenty thouſand pounds, the committee ſhall have power to grant the following increaſed penſions:

To a governor, one hundred pounds per annum, if it does not make his income exceed one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

To an ordinary or compounding member, as aforeſaid, thirty pounds per annum, if it does not make his income exceed eighty pounds per annum.

To the widow of a governor, ſixty pounds per annum, if it does not make her income exceed one hundred pounds per annum.

To the widow of an ordinary or compounding member, as aforeſaid, twelve pounds per annum, provided it does not make her income exceed fifty pounds per annum.

For each child of a deceaſed governor under ſeven years of age, twenty-five pounds per annum; and from ſeven to fourteen years of age, forty pounds per annum; and for each male child from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, twelve pounds per annum.

N.B. The proviſion in this caſe made for the children of ordinary members not being ſpecified, is ſuppoſed to be contained in the following clauſe; and if the writer of this abſtract underſtands it properly, the annual income allowed by the ſociety to each child of an ordinary or compounding member will amount to ſomething leſs than ſeven pounds per annum, until they ſhall arrive at fourteen years of age.

And ſo in proportion, as the money laid out in ſecurities ſhall increaſe, according to the above mentioned ratio, the penſions of the members of the ſociety, their widows, and children, ſhall increaſe.

The ſociety ſhall not be diſſolved without the approbation of five-ſixths of the then exiſting members of the ſociety; and alſo of all perſons then receiving or entitled to receive benefits from the ſaid ſociety, either on account of age, infirmity, or ſickneſs; to be teſtified under their reſpective hands.

N.B. Since the publication of the laws from which the above abſtract is taken, the governors of the ſociety have themſelves publiſhed an abſtract of their own laws, which contains the following new regulations or laws.

No governor elected after the firſt year of the inſtitution of the ſociety will be capable of giving a vote, until he or ſhe ſhall have delivered his or her ſubſcription plate or plates.

A fourth order of members is added to the ſociety, called aſſociates, out of which the governors only can be choſen. An aſſociate is to pay three guineas annual ſubſcription, and may compound for yearly payments by advancing thirty guineas over and above his admiſſion-fee, and may be elected a governor in the manner of the ordinary member as before ſtated. On having ſubſcribed ten years, or having compounded for the ſame, and the ſociety ſhall have amaſſed ten thouſand pounds, he ſhall receive in ſickneſs or imbecility thirty pounds per annum, if it does not make his yearly income exceed eighty pounds; and at his deceaſe his relatives ſhall demand ſeven pounds ten ſhillings for his funeral expences, if he dies in neceſſitous circumſtances; and his widow may claim fifteen pounds per annum, if it does not make her yearly income exceed fifty pounds; and his children ſhall be allowed ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, until they arrive at fourteen years of age.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

WHOEVER has read Thomſon's beautiful poem of the Caſtle of Indolence, muſt remember his faſcinating deſcription of the Harp of Eolus; but of thoſe who admire the deſcription, few perhaps know the origin of the thing itſelf.

A prelate of the environs of Baſle extended in his garden a piece of iron wire of a conſiderable length, to which he faſtened a moveable mark in order to fire at it. He obſerved that, according to the variations of the atmoſphere, this wire gave a ſound more or leſs acute in proportion to the changes which had taken place. He communicated this diſcovery to Haas, who was on a viſit to him, and who, when he returned to Baſle, tried the ſame experiment, and obſerved the ſame phenomenon. Some time afterwards, the celebrated Volta called upon Haas, and ſaw this new ſpecies of barometer. This philoſopher, in order to be thoroughly convinced of this meteoric harmony, placed wires of different metals in different directions, and perceived that the vibration takes place only with iron wire placed in the direction of the meridian. Volta then attributed it to an animating fluid, and ſpoke of it as ſuch in his writings; but I know not whether this new reſult of a fluid ſo univerſally to be found has been ſufficiently inveſtigated; and I am not without hope, that, ſhould you publiſh this letter, it may occaſion ſome intereſting obſervations from other of your correſpondents more qualified to decide on this ſubject.

M. Haas, jun. aſſerts, that the wires were at leaſt a hundred feet in length, and that they were ſtretched extremely tight: they did not emit the ſounds until they had been thus expoſed to the air for a number of weeks. The elder Haas has placed fourteen wires of different ſizes, which produced ſometimes very harmonious tones.

I remain, &c.

Feb. 10. 1804. O.

IN reply to the above letter, the Editor is enabled to offer the following obſervations from a work now little known, entitled, "An

Enquiry into the principal Phenomena of Sound and Muſical Strings, by Matthew Young, B.D., Trinity College, Dublin." The work is an octavo, and was printed in 1784. Its confined circulation neceſſarily renders it the more intereſting.

"THIS pleaſing inſtrument, which has been related by ſome to be a modern diſcovery, was, in truth, the invention of Kircher, who has treated largely of it in his Phonurgia. It is an inſtrument ſo univerſally known, that it may well be preſumed unneceſſary to give an account either of its conſtruction or the manner of uſing it.

"To remove all uncertainty in the order of the notes in the lyre, I took off all the ſtrings but one; and, on placing the inſtrument in a due poſition, was ſurpriſed to hear a great variety of notes, and frequently ſuch as were not produced by any aliquot part of the ſtring; often too I heard a chord of two or three notes from this ſingle ſtring. From obſerving theſe phenomena, they appeared to me ſo very complex and extraordinary, that I deſpaired of being able to account for them on the principle of aliquot parts. However, on a more minute enquiry, they all appeared to flow from it naturally, and with eaſe.

"But before we proceed to examine the phenomena, let us conſider what will be the effect of a current of air ruſhing againſt a ſtretched elaſtic fibre. The particles which ſtrike againſt the middle point of the ſtring will move the whole ſtring from its rectilineal poſition; and as no blaſt continues exactly of the ſame ſtrength for any conſiderable time, although it be able to remove the ſtring from its rectilineal poſition, yet, unleſs it be too rapid and violent, it will not be able to keep it bent; the fibre will, therefore, by its elaſticity, return to its former poſition, and by its acquired velocity paſs it on the other ſide, and ſo continue to vibrate and excite pulſes in the air, which will produce the tone of the entire ſtring. But if the current of air be too ſtrong and rapid when the ſtring is bent from the rectilineal poſition, it will not be able to recover it, but will continue bent and bellying like the cordage of a ſhip in a briſk gale. However, though the whole ſtring cannot perform its vibrations, the ſubordinate aliquot parts may, which will be of different lengths in different caſes, according to the rapidity of the blaſt. Thus, when the velocity of the current of air increaſes ſo as to prevent the vibration of the whole ſtring, thoſe particles which ſtrike againſt the middle points of the halves of the ſtring agitate thoſe halves, as in the caſe of ſympathetic and ſecondary tones; and as theſe halves vibrate in half the time of the whole ſtring, though the blaſt may be too rapid to admit of the vibration of the whole, yet it can have no more effect in preventing the motion of the halves than it would have on the whole ſtring, were its tenſion quadruple; for the times of vibrations in ſtrings in different lengths, and agreeing in other circumſtances, are directly as the lengths; and in ſtrings differing in tenſion and agreeing in other circumſtances, inverſely as the ſquare roots of the tenſions *(See Smith or Malcolm)*: and, therefore, their vibrations may become ſtrong enough to excite ſuch pulſes as will affect the drum of the ear: and the like may be ſaid of other aliquot diviſions of the ſtring. In the ſame manner as ſtanding corn is bent by a blaſt of wind, and if the wind be ſufficiently rapid, it will have repeated its blaſt before the ſtem of corn can recover its perpendicular poſition, and therefore will keep it bent; but if it decays in rapidity or ſtrength, the ſtem of corn will have time to perform a vibration before it is again impelled; and thus it will appear to wave backwards and for-

wards by the impulſe of the wind. Thoſe particles which ſtrike againſt ſuch points of the ſtring as are not in the middle of aliquot parts will interrupt and counteract each other's vibrations, as in the caſe of ſympathetic and ſecondary tones, and therefore will not produce a ſenſible effect. That we may be more fully perſuaded of the truth of theſe principles, I ſhall here ſet down the order of the Eolian notes as accurately as a good ear could diſcover.

"*Obſervation* I. The original note of the ſtring being the grave fifteenth to low F on the violin, the Eolian notes were diſtinctly perceived, and nearly in the ſame order in which they are ſet down.*

"From the table of proportions in Smith's Harmonics, p. 10, we may ſee that theſe notes were produced by ſuch aliquot parts of the ſtring as are denoted by the fractional indexes, which are written over them agreeable to the theory laid down.

"*Obſ.* II. While ſome of theſe notes were ſounding, I applied an obſtacle indifferently to any point, which divided the ſtring into ſuch aliquot parts as would produce theſe notes, and the Eolian note was not interrupted: but if I placed it in any other part, the tone was inſtantly extinguiſhed. This evidently ſhews that the entire ſtring is, in fact, reſolved into ſuch parts, as, from the preceding chain of reaſoning, we ſhould have been induced to preſcribe for it.

"*Obſ.* III. I applied an obſtacle ſlightly againſt the ſtring, ſo as that its diſtance from the extremity ſhould be an aliquot part of the whole, and the Eolian note was that which would be produced by ſuch an aliquot part; thus we may in general predetermine what note the harp ſhall ſound. But this effect will not invariably take place, becauſe, though the obſtacle may determine the ſtring to reſolve itſelf into ſuch aliquot parts rather than any others, yet the blaſt may be too ſtrong or too weak to admit of ſuch a part vibrating with ſufficient ſtrength to produce a ſound: however, if any note be produced in this caſe, it muſt either be that of this very aliquot part, or of ſome of its own aliquot diviſions; for the obſtacle muſt neceſſarily determine one of the interſections of the equal indentures.

"*Obſ.* IV. When the blaſt riſes or falls, we find the tone alſo gradually riſe or fall; becauſe, as the blaſt riſes, it grows too ſtrong to admit of the vibrations of the longer aliquot parts: the vibrations of the ſhort aliquot parts, therefore, will predominate, and will gradually ſhorten as the blaſt riſes in ſtrength. But in caſes of ſudden variations in the ſtrength of the blaſt, there will be alſo ſudden tranſitions in the tones.

"*Obſ.* V. We ſometimes hear a chord conſiſting of two or three Eolian notes; becauſe the blaſt, which is of ſuch a degree of ſtrength as to admit of the vibrations of certain aliquot parts, may alſo admit of the vibrations of other parts, if they be not very different in length; for their vibrations will be performed in times not very different. But if the length of theſe parts, and conſequently their times of vibration, be very different, the blaſt that admits of the vibration of the one will prevent that of the other. Accordingly, in looking

* The engraved Table of notes conſiſts of three ſets of lines, with the cliff G on the 2d line from the bottom. In theſe the notes are written, and above each note the fraction which expreſſes the diviſion of the ſtring. As all theſe fractions have 1 for their numerator, we here give the letters expreſſing the notes, and the denominator or number denoting the ſubdiviſion. Middle C 6; lower F 4; mid. A 5; upper E, flat, 7, nearly; mid. C 6; mid. A 5; up. D 7, nearly; up. F 8; up. D 7, nearly; mid. C 6; mid A 5; up. D 7, nearly; up. F 8; up. F 8, with up. D 7, nearly; mid. C 6; up. D 7, nearly; up. E, flat, 7, nearly; up. E 7, nearly; up. F 8; up. A 10; up. G 9; up. F 8; mid. 6, with up. E, flat, 7, nearly; mid. C 6; low F 4, with mid. A 5; mid. A 5; up. E, flat, 7, nearly; mid. A 5; up. E, flat, 7, nearly; mid. C 6; up. F 8; up. G 9; up. F 8; up. E ſliding to up. E, flat, 7, nearly, and to up. D; mid. C 6; up. F 8; up. E, flat, 7, with mid. C 6; mid. C 6; up. E, flat, 7, nearly; mid. A 5, with mid. C 6, and up. E, flat, 7, nearly; up. E, flat, 7, with up. F 8; up. F 8; up. B 11, nearly; up. A 10; up. F 8, with up. G 9; up. E, flat, ſliding to up. D; up. C 6; up. D 7, with up. F 8, &c. &c.

over the foregoing table, we find that the chords conſiſt of thoſe notes which are produced by ſuch different aliquot parts as are leaſt unequal: thus, one chord conſiſts of C and E, which notes are produced by one-ſixth and one-ſeventh of the ſtring. Another chord conſiſts of F and A, which are produced by one-fourth and one-fifth of the ſtring. Another conſiſts of A, C, and E, which notes are produced by one-fifth, one-ſixth and one-ſeventh parts of the ſtring.

"It is alſo worthy of obſervation, that in long ſtrings we never hear the original note and its octave at the ſame time; becauſe, though they are the next aliquot parts, yet their difference is ſo great, that the blaſt which admits of the vibration of one of them will obſtruct and prevent the other. It is only in the higher diviſions of the ſtring that the chords are heard at all; and the ſlacker the note, the more frequent are the chords, for the reaſons aſſigned above, namely, becauſe the different aliquot parts, in ſuch caſes, approach nearer to equality.

"*Obſ.* VI. Eolian tones are often heard, which are not produced by any exact ſub-multiple of the ſtring; but ſuch notes are very tranſitory, and immediately vary their pitch, gradually falling or riſing to the notes next below or above them, which are produced by exact aliquot parts of the whole ſtring. This ariſes from the tranſition of the diviſions of the ſtring from one number to another; for, during this tranſition, the parts of the ſtring, whoſe vibrations produce the note, are gradually lengthening or ſhortening. Thus, ſuppoſe the Eolian tone was produced by one-third of a ſtring, and that the breeze ſo varies as to cauſe this tone to fall into the octave of the original note; the points of quieſcence will gradually run along the ſtrings, and by ſo doing will produce a more gradually flattening, until it terminates in the octave to the whole ſtring.

"Diſcords are alſo often heard from the uniſon ſtrings of this inſtrument; the cauſe of this is alſo evident from the manner in which the notes are generated; for the aliquot parts of a ſtring contain in themſelves an infinite variety of diſcords. Kircher in his *Phonurgia*, p. 148, has attempted to account for theſe phenomena of the Eolian lyre, by ſuppoſing the current of air to ſtrike on different portions of the ſtring. But this is abſolutely overturned by experience: for, ſuppoſe the Eolian note to be one-fifth above the original note of the ſtring, that is, one-third of the whole; then, according to Kircher, the remaining part would be at reſt, which is falſe; for an obſtacle applied to any other point than the quieſcent points of diviſion will deſtroy the Eolian tone. Beſides, the chords that would ariſe on this theory are not ſuch as really take place in nature; thus, where the chord conſiſts of the note F and A, the firſt note F is produced, according to Kircher, by the blaſts ſtriking on one-fourth of the ſtring: now, in this caſe, the remaining part of the ſtring muſt be at reſt, according to Kircher, but contrary to experience; or, if it be agitated as one ſtring, it muſt produce the note of three-fourths of the whole ſtring, that is, a fourth above the baſs note; whereas the note really produced is the double octave to the third above the baſs note, as may be ſeen in the table of the Eolian tones."

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

BOILEAU, in his tranſlation of Longinus, obſerves, that the Greek critic, in the whole of his Eſſay on the Sublime, has no where given a *definition* of the ſublime itſelf; the reaſon of which was, becauſe he wrote after Cecilius, who, it appears, employed all *his* book in ſhewing and defining what the ſublime is. "*But*," continues Boi-

leau, "*ſince this book of Cecilius is loſt, I believe it will not be amiſs to venture here a definition of it in my own way, which may impart, at leaſt, an imperfect idea of it. The ſublime, is a certain force in diſcourſe, proper to elevate and tranſport the ſoul, and which proceeds either from grandeur of thought and nobleneſs of ſentiment, or from magnificence of words, or an harmonious, lively, and animated turn of expreſſion; that is to ſay, from any of theſe particulars regarded ſeparately, or what makes the perfect ſublime, from theſe three particulars joined together.*" Reflex. 12.

But this definition is certainly liable to exception. Grandeur of thought *alone*, in my opinion, conſtitutes the true ſublime; and it matters not, in point of its abſolute value, whether a noble and truly grand idea be clothed in elegant or animated language, or whether it is expreſſed in ſimple, nay debaſing, words. A man of exemplary virtue is the ſame, whether attired in lace and velvet, or dreſſed in rags and filth: his ſoul is uncontaminated; ſo is the native ſublimity of the thought.

It never can be ſaid, that "Magnificence of words, or an harmonious, lively, and animated turn of expreſſion," can either of them ſingly conſtitute ſublimity. Dreſs a ſtatue up in a ſuperb manner; ſtill it is a ſtatue, and wants the animation of exiſtence. Nay, it appears to me, that the idea, "perfect ſublime," in contradiſtinction to "ſublime," is frivolous. What is abſolutely perfect cannot be exceeded. Pomp of words and elegance of conſtruction may add external brilliancy, but can never impart a ſingle ray of native majeſty to a thought which does inherently poſſeſs it.

But if the definition itſelf be trivial and erroneous, what ſhall we ſay to the example which Boileau quotes from Racine's "Athaliah," in ſupport of it, as poſſeſſing all the three requiſite qualifications? One of the principal officers of the court of Judah repreſents to Jehoiada, the High-prieſt, the exceſſive rage of Athaliah againſt him and all the Levites; adding, that, in his opinion, the haughty Princeſs would in a ſhort time come and attack God, even in his ſanctuary. To this the High-prieſt, not in the leaſt moved, anſwers:

"Celui qui met un frein à la
fureur des flots,
Sait auſſi des mechans arrêter les
complots,
Soumis avec reſpect à ſa volonté
ſainte,
Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai
point d'autre crainte."

I confeſs my inability to diſcover the ſublimity of this paſſage; indeed, it appears to me to poſſeſs nothing beyond the common poverty of French poetry. If Boileau really thought as he ſaid, alas! his own words may be applied to himſelf:

"Un ſot trouve tojours une plus
ſot qui l'admire!"

I remain, Sir, &c.

Canterbury, Feb. 1804. *O. R.*

For the Univerſal Magazine.

THE following unpubliſhed Letter of Frederic II., King of Pruſſia, is communicated to the literary world by *Laire* (who has retained even the orthographical faults of its royal writer), Librarian to the Central School of the Yonne, who received it from the Cardinal de Lomenia, a ſhort time previous to his death. It is peculiarly intereſting, as it ſupplies a conſiderable vacancy in the correſpondence of this monarch with Voltaire.

"*A Poſdam, ce 24 de Mai,* 1750.

"* POUR une brillante beauté
"Qui tentoit ſon deſir lubrique,
"Jupiter avec dignité
"Sut faire l'amant magnifique.

* We will thank any of our correſpondents for a poetical tranſlation of the above.

" L'or plut, et ſon pouvoir magique
" De cette amante trop pudique
" Fléchit l'auſtère cruaté :
" Ah! ſi dans ſa gloire éternele
" Ce dieu ſi galant s'atandrit
" Sur les apas d'une mortele
" Stupide, ſans talans, mais belle,
" Qu'auroit-il fait pour votre eſprit?
" Pour rendre ſon ciel plus aimable,
" Près d'Apolon, près de Bacus
" Il vous auroit mis à ſa table
" Pour moitié vous donant Vénus,
" Son fils enfent plain de malice
" Bandant ſon arc, ryant de plus
" Vous auroit bleſé par capriſſe
" Car dans ce ſéjour de délices
" L'amour n'eſt jamais de refus
" Hebé vous eut ofert un vere
" Rempli du plus exſquis nectar
" Mais vous le conoiſez, Voltaire
" Vous en avez bu votre part
" C'étoit le lait de votre mere;
" Voila come le Roy des Dieux
" Vous auroit traité dans les Cieux
" Pour moi qui n'ai point l'honeur
d'être
" L'image de ce Dieu puiſant
" Je veu dans ce ſéjour champetre
" Vous en procurer tout autant
" Je veux imitér cete pluye
" Que ſur Danaé ſon galant
" Rependit tres abondamant
" Car de votre puiſant génie
" Je me ſuis déclaré l'amant.

" Mais comme le ſieur Metra pouroit reprouvér une lettre de change en vers j'en fais exſpédiér une en bonne forme par ſon coreſpondant qui vaudra mieux que mon bavardage; vous etes comme Horace vous aimez a reunir l'utile à l'agréable; pour moy je crois qu'on ne ſauroit aſſéz payér le plaiſir et je compte d'avoir ſait un tres bon marché avec le ſieur Metra. Je payerai le marc d'eſprit à proporſion que le change hauſſe, il en ſaut dans la ſoſiété, je l'aime et lon n'en ſauroit trouver davantage que dans la boutique de Metra; je vous avertis que je pars pour la Pruſſe, que je ne ſerai de retour ici que le 22 de juin, et que vous me ſerai grand plaiſir d'etre ici vers ce tems, vous y ſerai reſcu comme le Virgile de ce ſiecle, et le jentilhome ordinaire de Louis 15 ſedera, ſil lui plait le pas au grand poete. Adieu, les courſſiers rapides d'Achile puiſſent ils, vous conduire, les chemeins montueux s'aplanir devant vous, puiſſent les auberges d'Allemagne ſe transformer en palais pour vous reſevoir, les vents d'Eole puiſſent ils ſe renfermér dans les outres d'Uliſſe, le pluvieux Orion diſparaître, et nos nimſes potagères ſe changer en déeſſes, pour que votre voyage, et votre reſſeption ſoit digne de l'auteur de la Henriade.

" FEDERIC."

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I HEREWITH ſend you the anſwer to the hiſtorical and philoſophical queſtions inſerted in the laſt Magazine, which have afforded much amuſement, and I may add inſtruction, to the family whoſe conduct ſuggeſted to me the idea of preſenting the ſame kind of entertainment to your readers. Some of the family took up their books of general hiſtory; others, of the hiſtory of England. Recourſe was had to one or two philoſophers in the neighbourhood; and Don Quixote was taken down from the ſhelf, in which he had repoſed too long a time in dull inactivity. I will not ſay how much I have profited by the remarks written down by both old and young; it will be known only to the family: but they will carefully compare together my anſwers with theirs, and be pleaſed to find in how few points we differ from each other.

The firſt queſtion is,

Which are the two moſt important epochs in the hiſtory of mankind?

There cannot, I think, be a doubt that the two moſt important epochs are, the creation of Adam, and the birth of our Saviour. Without the firſt, no hiſtory of mankind would have exiſted; without the ſecond, that hiſtory would never have held out to us the true dignity of the human character. Theſe epochs are at the diſtance of

about four thouſand years from each other; but the time of the event cannot now be preciſely aſcertained.

Queſt. II. What are the reflections to which theſe epochs give riſe?

The reflections are important and numerous. In the firſt place, we ſhould accuſtom ourſelves to conſider, what was the end of the great Creator in placing man upon the earth; how far he has accompliſhed that end; and what have been the means that have aſſiſted or retarded him in his progreſs. We judge of things too much by what we ſee around us. We have now ſentiments and notions of which former ages could have no conception; and future ages will as much excel us, as we, in ſome things, do our predeceſſors. When Adam was created, he was the only man on earth: there were no cities, no palaces, no works of art. The beaſts held divided empire with him, and their domains were to be gradually diminiſhed, while his were daily enlarged. In what manner was this to be done, and what was to be the conſequence to his numerous iſſue? He could not foreſee the miſery that he ſhould be the means of bringing upon his unhappy race; and when it had befallen them, he muſt have been as much at a loſs to conceive the means by which theſe evils ſhould be repaired.

At the birth of Chriſt, the earth was overrun with ſuperſtition, and ſlavery prevailed in every part. A few wiſe men in previous ages were conſcious of the miſery of themſelves and their fellow-creatures, but incapable of deviſing means to extricate either. There had been no deficiency of learning or philoſophy; but their notions of morality, politics, religion, or nature, were exceedingly defective. Superſtition had its votaries in every place: ſtones and pictures were the objects of worſhip. The philoſophers were waited upon by ſlaves. Deſpotiſm or anarchy were the prevailing forms of government. The light at our Saviour's birth was gradually to ſpread itſelf over the whole earth: already in many places they worſhip one perſon only, in excluſion of all the fictions of human inventions. They no longer degrade the Majeſty of Heaven, by ſuppoſing that God can be pictured out to the fancy by any human repreſentation; nor do they degrade their own nature in their fellow-creatures, by making them the objects of barter and ſale: if ſuperſtition and ſlavery have ſtill ſome advocates, there can be no doubt that they will daily diminiſh, till the end for which our Saviour was born ſhall be completely accompliſhed.

Queſt. III. Which are the moſt important epochs in the hiſtory of England?

The firſt is, undoubtedly, the invaſion of the iſland by the Romans; the ſecond, perhaps, the reign of Alfred; the third, the reign of William the Conqueror; the fourth, the reformation; the fifth, the revolution effected by William the Third, which deſtroyed popery and arbitrary power, and laid the baſis for a new and a free conſtitution. The invaſion of the Romans gives us the earlieſt and moſt authentic accounts of our country: the ſecond eſtabliſhed a wiſe police, and principles of ſound juſtice: the third introduced all the abſurdities and tyrannical inſtitutions of the feudal ſyſtem, which are ſtill permitted to embarraſs the transfer of property, and to fill our judicature with endleſs quarrels, and to perplex our laws with a jargon unſuitable to the preſent times: the fourth aboliſhed a moſt vile and contemptible ſuperſtition, which covered the country with receptacles for ignorance and idleneſs, filled the ſtreets with a pack of idle, lazy friars, monks, and prieſts, deſtroyed two-thirds of the induſtry of the nation, and made its inhabitants

contemptible by their vile ſubjection to an old prieſt, who, living at a great diſtance from them, had kept their predeceſſors in awe; made both king and people obey his impious, blaſphemous, and arbitrary dictates, and for this vile ſubjection filled their country with Italian prieſts, who tranſported its wealth into his coffers. The revolution preſerved the nation from falling into the abject ſlavery which would have followed the pernicious notion, ----that a ſovereign by hereditary right is maſter of the throne, and that his place on it is not determined by laws binding on him equally with the people: allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and the ſovereign who breaks his oath has no longer any right to the people's ſubmiſſion. A vacancy of the throne may be made by the ſovereign's miſconduct, and there is ſufficient power left in the other orders to ſupply the deficiency, by placing on it a worthier object.

Queſt. IV. What are the reflections to which theſe events give riſe?

We ſhould moſt probably contemplate England as filled with a barbarous and diſunited people, labouring under the groſſeſt ſuperſtition, and being incapable, in that ſtate, of improving themſelves or their country. The invaſion of the Romans made them acquainted with arts, laid the baſis for internal commerce by their excellent roads, introduced a better and milder ſuperſtition, and gradually impreſſed the ſavage mind with ideas of diſcipline and government. What a different face the country bore in the ſpace of four hundred years! And if a check was put to improvements by the downfall of the Roman empire, the introduction of the Saxon government, a government more favourable to liberty, laid the baſis for ſtill greater improvements. The diviſion of the country into diſtricts and hundreds, if it took place before the reign of Alfred, was never ſo perfect as under him, and is a maſter-piece of policy, by which the great ends of government are carried on with great eaſe and little expence. Every one reveres the juſtice of this prince, who hanged up in one year about fifty judges, and made thoſe characters ſenſible of their duty, and the importance of their office. The trial by jury cannot but be the object of our deepeſt reflections; and every true lover of his country muſt lament, that in any caſe whatſoever it is infringed upon, that in any caſe whatſoever a ſubject is expoſed to a penalty of the law, till the fact has been examined by twelve of his equals, ſworn to do juſtice, and he has been declared, by their unanimous ſuffrage, to be guilty of the crime laid to his charge. We are loſt in our reflections on the reign of the firſt William, whether the baneful introduction of the feudal inſtitutions was compenſated by any advantages which would not have been acquired by other means. By this event, the nation became better acquainted with its neighbours on the continent, and probably increaſed, in ſome degree, on that account in civilization. No one can reflect but with gratitude on the reformation; it might have been in ſome meaſure owing to the tyrannical caprice of the ſovereign and to the avarice of his courtiers; but it cannot be doubted, that there were then many pious and worthy characters who lamented the deplorable ſuperſtition and ignorance of their countrymen; and to their pious and well-planned efforts, and particularly to their labours and ſtruggles in giving the ſcriptures in the vulgar tongue, we are as much indebted, as to the follies, vices, and paſſions of the great. The benefits of the revolution cannot be too highly appreciated. Suppoſe, for a moment, that it had not taken place; that the ſovereign could have continued to receive the nuncios of the Pope at the court; and that Engliſh ſoldiers could have been ſo

debaſed, as to ground their arms before the haughty prieſt, the repreſentative of a power which our anceſtors have juſtly held in ſuch abhorrence. Suppoſe, that the arbitrary dictates of the ſovereign could have prevailed over an act of parliament, and influenced our courts of law; how then would improvements have ever taken place? where would be the commerce which now crowds our ports? where would be that generous freedom which endears man to man? which, leaving him to his own notions of religion, permits him to attend that worſhip which agrees moſt with the dictates of his conſcience; and, by impreſſing him with the idea that no one can impoſe on him an arbitrary command, makes him ſenſible that his welfare is combined with that of his neighbour!

Queſt. V. Why is it abſurd to ſuppoſe, that any of the ſtones, which are ſaid in various places to have fallen from heaven, could have fallen from the moon?

Becauſe the moon, in the firſt place, muſt be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a far ſuperior power than any in the earth; namely, to project a body to ſuch a diſtance, as ſhall exceed the limits of its power to bring it back again: ſecondly, that if we could ſuppoſe this power to be in the moon, and that the ſtone ſhould be ſo projected, that it muſt come within the ſphere of the earth's ſuperior attraction, then it would fall towards the earth with ſuch a velocity, as muſt ſink it to a depth far beyond any that has been diſcovered in the fall of ſtones hitherto perceived.

Queſt. VI. Why could not a man, if he were mounted on the famous horſe in Don Quixote, that would convey him to any place, keep his ſeat till he arrived at the moon? or, if a deep well were made to the centre of the earth, why could he not fall to the bottom of it?

The anſwer to this queſtion depends on a well known property of the air; and one caſe is eaſily acknowledged to be impoſſible, though the other does not ſtrike every perſon at the firſt propoſal to labour under an equal though not a ſimilar degree of impoſſibility. The air may be rarefied or condenſed beyond limits. Experiments of rarefaction or condenſation to a certain degree are ſeen in the air-pump and condenſer. An animal dies after ſo many turns of the air pump; and, by aſcending in the atmoſphere, a change is made in its ſtate, correſponding to the changes of the air in the air-pump. Of courſe, the man mounted on the famous horſe would ſoon come to a region in which it would be impoſſible for him to breathe; and he would of courſe fall, and be daſhed to pieces.

Now, if a well could be ſuppoſed to be dug to the centre of the earth, and a man to fall down it, he would, in falling, paſs through regions of air increaſing in denſity in the ſame manner as the air in the condenſer is made more and more denſe. He would ſoon come to a region where the air would be denſer than water, and then to one exactly of the ſame denſity as himſelf, where he would reſt, for he could not ſink in it. The regions below him would be ſucceſſively denſer than quickſilver and gold, and at laſt beyond our conceptions. In either caſe, whether of riſing or falling, he could not be removed a hundred miles from the ſurface of the earth.

Queſt. VII. Where is the injuſtice of making perſons with the ſame annual income contribute the ſame annual ſum to the wants of government?

The firſt principle of government is, that its ſubjects ſhould ſupport it according to their power. To lay a light burden on a large dray horſe, and to ſet ponies to drag a dray with many barrels of beer on it, would appear prepoſterous and fooliſh. It is not leſs ſo to tax men

of the ſame annual income in the ſame ſum. A man with two hundred a year as a ſalaried clerk does not bear the proportion to a man of landed property with the ſame income, that a poney does to a dray horſe; and who would not acknowledge the abſurdity of laying upon the poney the weight that the dray horſe only can bear? The obvious principle is, that perſons ſhould pay in proportion to the property ſecured by government. If the man of landed property is allowed to have not only the annual advantages of it, but theſe advantages are ſecured to his poſterity, he ſurely ought to pay to government more than that man who receives an equal income one year for his ſalary, but, by the loſs of a hand, or ſickneſs, may not be able to get another farthing for his ſupport. Juſtice requires that each man ſhould pay according to his means: when the ſame annual ſum is required from the ſame annual incomes, though theſe incomes are acquired in very different ways, the proprietors of thoſe incomes do not pay according to their means; and the legiſlature favours the claſs of men that can pay the moſt, inſtead of the claſs of men that cannot pay at all, without very great inconvenience and diſtreſs. POLYHISTOR.

QUESTIONS, *to which Anſwers will be given in our next Magazine.*

Which are the moſt important epochs in ſacred hiſtory between the creation of Adam and the birth of our Saviour?

What is an epoch, and what is the uſe of them in chronology?

What are the objects the moſt worthy of our attention between the invaſion of this iſland by the Romans and the reign of Alfred?

Why do parents complain ſo much of the expence of the education of their children? and why have perſons, when grown up, ſo much reaſon to complain of the ſmall degree of real benefit that they have derived from their education?

Why do we ſee, on the ſecond and third days of the firſt quarter of the moon, its whole face, one part quite bright, the other dark; but, in the ſecond quarter, can ſee only the bright part of the moon?

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

THE contrivances of art, directed to important purpoſes, are always intereſting to the enquiring mind; and thoſe which contribute to the perfection of navigation are not the leaſt curious in themſelves, nor the leaſt important in their conſequences. This is my apology, if the obſervation I am about to offer be conſtrued as trivial or hyperentical. The Dutch, it is well known, build their ſhips wide and capacious, calculated for burthen; yet extremely flat-bottomed, and therefore liable, when traverſe-ſailing, to be driven along the ſurface to leewards, or, in the ſailors' phraſe, to make *lee-way;* and thus to loſe as much by lateral motion as they gain by progreſſive motion, in the diagonal, againſt the wind. To obviate this diſadvantage, yet without altering the conſtruction of the veſſel, or building it narrow and ſharp in the bottom, the Dutch attach to each ſide of it, parallel with the ſide, a moveable broad wing, which can be let down into the water at pleaſure, and which, from its uſe in reſiſting the tendency to lateral motion to leeward, is called by the ſailors a *lee-board.* It offers no impediment to motion in the line of the keel, as it preſents only an edge to the water in that direction.

Looking the other day into Mr. Holcroft's Travels, I was ſurpriſed to find that a groſs miſtake relative to this ſimple but ingenious contrivance ſhould be maintained by a traveller of his pretenſions to

minuteneſs and accuracy of enquiry. In his account of his paſſage to Amſterdam in the Zuyder Sea, he ſays, "The ſea on which we ſailed was ſo ſhallow, that the veſſels which navigate it *are obliged to be furniſhed with a kind of ſide-wings, which, deſcending below the keel, give timely notice of dragging.* Theſe wings were ſeldom entirely above the mud, as was evident; for the track of the ſhip, whenever I looked, left water that was highly diſcoloured." (Vol. I, page 48.)

With the ſlighteſt knowledge of the principles of ſailing, ſuch as well-informed landſmen often poſſeſs, this laſt obſervation of Mr. Holcroft would have led to an inference very oppoſite to that which he deduced. They were obliged to employ the wings or lee-boards, to give warning to the watchful pilot of the ſhallows; yet, whenever he looked, this warning was invariably communicated, and as invariably not regarded, by the pilot:—evidence, ſurely, that this was not their uſe. But Mr. Holcroft might have known, that, where a veſſel is in danger of encountering ſhallows, "the heaving of the lead" is the ſeaman's expedient of precaution, and "by the deep nine," or "quarter leſs five," the burden of his ſong to the pilot. It is well known that theſe lee-boards, or ſide-wings, are principally uſeful in the deep and open ſea; and that they are even dangerous in ſhallow water, where, fixing in the ground, they may become a ſort of pivot, on which the ſhip may be overſet.

I am, &c.

Z.

London, Feb. 10, 1804.

P. S. The Zuyder Sea, as I have been informed by an intelligent nautical gentleman, who has navigated it, is ſo deep, that the lee-boards of the packet-boats will not reach the bottom.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IN compliance with the requeſt of your Oxonian Correſpondent, I beg leave to offer a few remarks in defence of an obſervation of the elegant Mrs. Montague, which he appears to conſider as altogether indefenſible. The fair critic has affirmed, that "faſhion does not ſo eaſily impoſe on our ſenſes as it miſleads our judgement;" and your correſpondent is of opinion that this "ſingular miſtake," as he calls it, is a proof that that lady "was little acquainted with the dogmas of ſcholaſtic erudition." I may be allowed to hint, *en paſſant*, that there is ſome reaſon to doubt whether the metaphyſical dogmas of the ſchools have a direct and neceſſary tendency to add acuteneſs to perception, or to purge the viſual ray of the underſtanding in all conſtitutions. If we are to believe the complaints of a Cantabrigian wit and poet of the laſt century, their influence had a very oppoſite effect upon him. So confuſed were his intellects by ſcholaſtic dogmas, that he ſays—

"And when I try to think ſtrait on,
"I fidle out again, and ſtrike
"Into the beautiful oblique;
"Therefore I have no one notion
"That is not form'd like the deſigning
"Of the periſtaltic motion.
"Vermicular, twiſting, and twining;
"Going to work
"Juſt like a bottle-ſcrew upon a cork."
J. Hall Stevenſon's Works.

But this by the way. I am unable, however, for my own part (labouring, poſſibly, under a ſimilar misfortune of ignorance with the fair critic), to perceive that any of the dogmas of metaphyſicians or moraliſts ſtand in contradiction to this ſhrewd and original remark. At firſt ſight, indeed, it may appear to be ſomewhat incompatible with the metaphyſical axiom univerſally admitted ſince the time of Locke, that the ſenſes are the inlets to all our knowledge.

This is the dogma alluded to, I preſume, when the lady is accuſed of ignorance; for your correſpondent adds, "ſurely our ſenſes muſt be *firſt* impoſed upon *before* our judgement!" Without ſtaying to criticiſe the elegance of this pleonaſm, I ſhall merely intimate, that at the time when Mrs. Montague wrote, as at preſent, this metaphyſical truth was ſo generally known and acknowledged, that every enquirer, of moderate attainments, could not remain ignorant on the ſubject. It required "no ghoſt from th' other world," nor any learned clerk from the cloiſters, to tell a critic this.

But, Sir, it is my opinion, that this obſervation of Mrs. Montague is not only capable of being defended, but muſt, in truth, be admired as a proof of her critical acuteneſs and metaphyſical diſcernment: far from being a "ſingular miſtake," it is a truth, worthy to be claſſed with the dogmas of philoſophy.

It would be difficult, I apprehend, to ſhew in what manner the ever-varying hues, fantaſtic forms, and groteſque decorations of that Proteus-like thing, which we denominate Faſhion, can effect, in the firſt inſtance, an impoſition on *the ſenſes*. The perceptions of thoſe hues and forms by which ſhe is deſignated are conveyed, it is true, to the judgement-ſeat of the mind through the avenues of ſenſe; but they arrive there, in the firſt inſtance, ſimple and unadulterated as the forms and tints of nature. No priſm intercepts or colours the rays of communication, and no cloud dims or diſtorts the image. Were this in any caſe to happen, on what knowledge could we depend? Were the pictures delineated in the camera of the mind liable at all times to be changed or diſtorted by the *medium*, how could we aſcertain the modes and relations of exiſtence in the material world? We ſhould have no word for "experience," becauſe we could acquire no knowledge. We might then indeed diſpute, with the ideal philoſophers, whether all that we ſee are not viſions of the ſoul; or rather the viſionary ſyſtem would be too well proved to admit of a diſpute.

All this, I apprehend, any one who is converſant, like your correſpondent, with the doctrines of the ſchools will readily admit. If ſo, he is reduced to this dilemma; either to acknowledge that the remark, even with his tranſpoſition of terms, is futile, becauſe faſhion does not impoſe on us at all; or to admit the truth of the original obſervation, that, if there is any impoſition, it falls *firſt* upon the judgement.

Now it ſeems to me ſo obvious that Faſhion does impoſe upon her votaries, that I ſcarcely think it can be neceſſary to adduce any thing like argument or illuſtration in proof of it. It is ſufficient to reflect, that in matters of amuſement, or even of common utility, as well as in matters of opinion and ſentiment, the ſame identical thing is now admired as the pattern of beauty and excellence, and now ſtigmatized, and contemned, as diſgraceful to the name of taſte. We are left, therefore, as I conceive, without any alternative. The judgement muſt be admitted to be the ſeat of the impoſition; and if the ſenſes are ſubſequently involved in the ſnare, it is by the tranſference of a portion of the deceit by a reflex operation of the judgement.

There are two ſources of the emotions of taſte, or two ſets of cauſes, which excite our admiration, when contemplating natural or artificial objects of beauty: the one ſource is nature, or the conſtitution of the human mind; the other is the faculty of aſſociation. Theſe two cauſes ſometimes, perhaps, operate ſeparately and independently of each other: moſt commonly they act jointly, and are combined in various pro-

portions in different inſtances. The motives and intellectual operations of man are uſually complicated: nature and education conſpire to guide his actions, and modify his opinions; conſtitution and habit reſpectively operate to deſignate his character. Sometimes we trace the preponderancy of the one, ſometimes the prevalence of the other. In the department of taſte, over which faſhion aſſumes deſpotic rule, it is thus that nature and aſſociation variouſly combine to bias his opinions; and when the latter, as is moſt common, principally prevails, and is aſſiſted too by the charms of novelty, then poor judgement is but too eaſily enſnared. But to be more particular.

It is a ſelf-evident truth, that we are ſo conſtituted by nature, that certain colours, when viewed by the eye, are agreeable, or excite pleaſurable emotions; while certain other colours are indifferent, or afford us no gratification; and ſome are poſitively diſagreeable. Here nature operates alone and independent. No caprice, no whims of man, can change the ſtamp ſhe has ſet upon her works, nor alter the epithets beſtowed on them by all the earth. Upon theſe matters neither ſenſe nor judgement can be deceived. Faſhion never called the roſe ugly, nor declared an octave to be a diſcord.

But when *aſſociation* interferes, epithets of admiration are laviſhed on objects which by nature are nearly or altogether void of attraction; and theſe are transferred time after time to other objects more or leſs indifferent, more or leſs combined with what is eſſentially pleaſing or diſagreeable. But it is the *judgement* which is deceived in its deciſions. As ſociety is conſtituted, wealth and honours, ſplendor and magnificence, never fail to impreſs the minds of the majority of men with ſentiments of admiration: and this is partly founded in good ſenſe, partly in prejudice. Wealth and honours generally imply cultivation of mind, elegance of taſte, pleaſing manners, delicacy of ſentiment; they imply ſuperior means of happineſs, the eaſy gratification of all the wiſhes of the heart, freedom from many worldly anxieties, and a conſtant leiſure for enjoyments. Theſe are the ideas of delight, which are in a general way aſſociated with wealth and honours.---No wonder, then, that the world ſhould look up to thoſe who poſſeſs them with admiration; and that all their external uſages and decorations ſhould convey, by aſſociation, the ideas of implication which I have juſt enumerated: ſo prone is the human mind to transfer to the ſign the ideas attached to the thing ſignified.

Theſe reflections will enable us to explain, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the paradox before mentioned; namely, that the ſame identical object ſhall at one time be the idol of our admiration, at another the dæmon of diſguſt; and they will lead us to the ſource and nature of the deceptions of faſhion.

Suppoſe that, at a time when *it is the faſhion* to dreſs in a certain colour, which is by nature calculated to produce a lively and pleaſing impreſſion on the ſenſe; ſuppoſe that, in this general prevalence, a perſon of high rank appears in a hue which is naturally ſombre and diſagreeable; the eye recoils at firſt from the image, and the epithets of odious, fantaſtic, ugly, are ſpontaneouſly aſſigned to it: neither ſenſe nor judgement is impoſed on at once; for the old aſſociations are thus ſuddenly oppoſed, and new ones are not yet formed. But mark the progreſs. The diſagreeable hue is adopted by degrees as the colour of ornament by many, and at length by all, of the rich and great; and the lively tint is left among the vulgar alone.

To the former *the mind* transfers all the aſſociated ideas of wealth and ſplendor, and pronounces it elegant, rich, and admirable; with the latter, pleaſing as nature may have painted it, are aſſociated by *the mind* the ideas of poverty, and vulgarity, and low-born coarſeneſs, and all the contemptuous, which pride attaches to to the *canaille*. But the change in the emotions, which the objects now excite, is effected in the mind, not in the ſenſe; or if in the ſenſe, but ſecondarily, and by the reflex operation of the mind. The *mental* faculty of aſſociation is the active principle in theſe affairs; it modifies the deciſions of the judgement before the ſenſes can be brought to acquieſcence. It is even doubtful whether they are at any time abſolutely involved in the impoſition. The ſombre tint pleaſes rather comparatively than poſitively; rather as the ſign and index of wealth and its implied delights, than abſtractedly and in itſelf. Unconnected with its faſhionable uſes, it is ſtill the ſame unſightly hue. And, on the contrary, it is only as a corporeal ornament that the diſcarded lively dye is unſeeming to the ſenſe: abſtracted from its vulgar aſſociations, it invariably excites its native and pleaſing impreſſions. In ſhort, "faſhion does not ſo eaſily impoſe on our ſenſes as it miſleads our judgement."

I have already treſpaſſed too long on your attention, or I ſhould have proceeded to apply the principles of aſſociation to the other departments of the *republic* of Faſhion; where ſhe preſides, like a Firſt Conſul, with *deſpotic* rule. But the application is eaſy; to anticipate it, unneceſſary. Over many of our opinions and ſentiments, many of our actions and habits, as over the mechanical mutations of the modes and forms of life, ſhe exerts a ſimilar influence; and in all caſes, I believe, with Mrs. Montague, "ſhe does not ſo eaſily impoſe upon our ſenſes as ſhe miſleads our judgement."

I may juſt be allowed to add, however, that in many inſtances relative to doctrines and opinions, where faſhion is ſaid to interfere, it is rather the powerful and more mechanical principle of habit, by which principles early inſtilled into the mind, like motions acquired by the body, are retained and corroborated. But in all theſe inſtances, likewiſe, the ſenſes are ſcarcely to be impoſed upon; the judgement is eaſily miſled. Surely the Roman Catholic eating and drinking the body and blood of his Saviour, as his judgement believes, receives preciſely the ſame ſenſation as from port-wine and a wafer taken at any other time.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. T.

London, Feb. 13, 1804.

PRACTICAL REMARKS ON A MOST CURIOUS AND INTERESTING PUBLICATION, ENTITLED "GENIUS GENUINE." BY SAMUEL CHIFNEY, RIDER, OF NEWMARKET.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

AS an old Jockey, I ſit down with much pleaſure, and in the pureſt ſenſe of the phraſe *con amore*, to furniſh your excellent Miſcellany, ever devoted to the entertainment and inſtruction of the public, with a conciſe general examination of a ſtrange book, lately publiſhed by Samuel Chifney, which, without ſuch analyſis, muſt remain perfectly unintelligible to all but the very few initiated in the ſacred myſteries of the turf.

It may be ſaid, that the ſubject of horſe-racing neither is, nor ought to be, generally intereſting; a length however, which, and as I conceive for ſolid reaſons, I am neither prepared nor diſpoſed to go: but the intereſts of juſtice and humanity have a natural demand on the attention and affections of

all; it vitally concerns all, from the ſtable-boy up to the prince, that the accuſed be allowed a fair and impartial hearing; that the weak be protected from oppreſſion and inſult; that the tricking and ſwindling combinations of *eſcrocs*, whether of high or low degree, be developed and expoſed in open day. Nor ought we to permit the knaves to make an exception to this general rule in their own favour.

Acknowledging a conſiderable fund of curioſity in my own mind on the main ſubject of this book, I, at the ſame time, declare that I have no intereſt in the world to ſerve in its inveſtigation, but that of truth. I have never been at Newmarket, nor at any racing meeting; nor have ſeen or exchanged a ſingle word with Chifney ſince the year 1786: previouſly to the publication of his book, I had neither prejudice againſt him, nor predilection in his favour.

The contents of the book conſiſt of an account of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's racing tranſactions, and their management, previous to his abandoning the turf in 1791; of various races, which, by analogy, may tend to explain the myſteries of October the 20th and 21ſt, 1791; of the particulars relative to Eſcape's races on thoſe days; of Chifney's examination by the Jockey Club, and of the conſequent general prejudice againſt him; of various turf characters; of infamous arts in practice; of the nature of race horſes, with advice reſpecting their preſervation and improvement; alſo of hacks and hunters, and of a mode of riding a race peculiar to Chifney.

To come, at once, to the main object of this publication. On the 20th of October, 1791, Chifney rode the Prince of Wales's famous horſe Eſcape by Highflyer, in a ſweepſtakes, from the Ditch Inn, a diſtance of about two miles, againſt three horſes, named Coriander, Skylark, and Pipator, the former of which three won the race. On the following day, Chifney rode Eſcape againſt the ſame horſes, over the Beacon Courſe, a diſtance of four miles, and won; beating in his turn the horſes which had beaten him the day before. The betting on this race was four and five to one againſt Eſcape.

The manner in which theſe two races terminated, as is ſtill freſh in every ones memory, occaſioned very general diſſatisfaction. It was publicly ſaid, and without heſitation, that Chifney had ridden booty; that he purpoſely loſt the firſt race, by which manœuvre, the odds running very high, next day, againſt his horſe, an immenſe ſum was won by backing or betting upon the horſe, to his own conſiderable emolument. Even the gentleman who had the management of his Royal Highneſs's betting and racing concerns, as ſoon as the event of the race was known, riding up to the Prince, ſaid "I give your Royal Highneſs joy, but I am ſorry the horſe has won; I would ſooner have given a hundred guineas!" The Prince, ſeverely mortified by theſe ſuſpicions of the conduct of his jockey, having taken ſteps for the inveſtigation of ſuch a diſagreeable affair, left Newmarket the following day; and, ſome years after, the writer of this was aſſured by a friend of the gentleman above hinted at, that his Royal Highneſs had never thenceforth honoured him with a ſingle word.

Preparatory to bidding a final adieu to Newmarket, the Prince ordered the attendance of Chifney, and demanded of him, whether he was prepared to take ſuch neceſſary ſteps as might be propoſed to him, tending to clear his own character from ſuſpicion, and to give all poſſible ſatisfaction to the parties concerned. Chifney having declared his readineſs, his Royal Highneſs propoſed, that he (Chif-

ney) ſhould make oath as to his bets on the two races, and to ſuch other circumſtances as might be deemed explanatory of his conduct, and that he ſhould undergo an examination by the Jockey Club.

The affidavit required was forthwith made by Chifney, before the Rev. Dr. Frampton, at Newmarket, to the following purport, and has been ſince repeated (March 13, 1801) before Mr. Juſtice Collick, of London; to wit, "that Chifney had no bet whatever upon the race with Eſcape, which was loſt October 20th, 1791; and only twenty guineas, and no more, upon the race which Eſcape won on the following day; that he was not intereſted or concerned, directly or indirectly, in any other bet, either againſt or for Eſcape, on either of the aforementioned days; that he neither did, nor cauſed, nor procured to be done, any thing to check, hinder, or prevent, the ſaid horſe Eſcape from running; but, on the contrary, did every thing which his judgement ſuggeſted to him, and his powers enabled him, to make Eſcape win the race on the 20th of October; that in no place in which he had lived from 1784 had he won a guinea againſt any horſe that was beaten, and which he either trained or rode; that he had never been arreſted at Aſcot Heath, and that Mr. Vauxhall Clark never did pay any money for him." It had been reported, it ſeems, to the Prince of Wales, that Chifney had been arreſted at Aſcot Heath races for three hundred pounds, and that Vauxhall Clark (the well-known better) had paid the money for him. This Chifney repreſents as a mere calumny, invented to give colour to the falſe accuſation of riding booty brought againſt him, becauſe Clark uſually betted money for Chifney, and the calumniators ſought to have it believed that the betting on the two races was managed by Clark, as a joint concern: it had been reported, that Chifney had won ſix or ſeven hundred pounds upon the race which he cauſed Eſcape to loſe, and ſix or ſeven hundreds more upon the race which he won, the bets having been made by the aforeſaid Vauxhall Clark.

On the morning of the day on which the Prince left Newmarket, being upon the courſe, His Royal Highneſs called Chifney, and, addreſſing Sir Charles Bunbury, one of the ſtewards of the Jockey Club, informed him of Chifney's readineſs to be examined in any mode which the club might judge proper, deſiring Sir Charles to take every poſſible pains to obtain ſatisfaction; afterwards remarking to Chifney, "Sam Chifney, this buſineſs ſhould be explained;" to which Chifney anſwered---"Your Royal Highneſs, I don't know how to explain it."

The gentlemen of the Jockey Club appointed to examine Chifney, were, Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., Ralph Dutton, Eſq., and Thomas Panton, Eſq. All the queſtions aſked him had already been anſwered by Chifney on affidavit. Sir Charles Bunbury, it is ſtated, had the earlieſt and ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion of Chifney, and was the moſt ſevere upon him.

In order to render intelligible an inveſtigation of this buſineſs, it may be neceſſary to explain to moſt readers certain terms appropriate to the technology of the courſe. *Premierment*, the grand and important diviſion of race horſes, in reſpect to their qualifications, is into *the ſtout* and *the ſpeedy*; the firſt term indicating ſuch as are ſtout of heart, cool in temper, and firm in conſtitution; generally not remarkable for readineſs and ſpeed, but calculated to ſucceed in a long race. Of the ſecond it is uſually ſaid, *ſpeed is their beſt;* by which is meant, that they are beſt qualified for a ſhort race, poſſeſſing a promptitude in the higher degrees of velocity, which muſt neceſſarily be of a

relative ſhort duration. This deſcription are generally free, and of a warm temperament; ſometimes, but not invariably, of a weak and waſhy conſtitution. It may be eaſily conceived, that the degrees of variation or approximation in theſe reſpects muſt be infinite, rendering it frequently no eaſy matter to determine poſitively to which claſs a horſe belongs; whence numberleſs errors, both in thoſe who give directions and thoſe who ride. As to the extremes, there are horſes which have barely racing ſpeed, their ſole virtue conſiſting in their great powers of continuance, by which, in a four mile race, they wear out their more ſpeedy antagoniſts: on the other hand, there are ſuch as no meaſures of art can enable to come through a long courſe in the company of reputed running horſes: theſe have their diſtance, beyond which Nature has put it out of their power to excel. Of this deſcription were Fire-away, Maſquerade, and Rocket, of former days. The two firſt were moſt ſucceſsful at the diſtance of a ſingle mile; the laſt, at that of one quarter, or half a mile at moſt. It is not in the courſe of nature, that phenomena like Childers and Eclipſe ſhould be often produced, uniting the extremes of both ſpeed and ſtoutneſs, giving the go-by and the diſtance to all poſſibility of competition. The moſt uſeful racer, perhaps, is he which partakes in a nearly equal and conſiderable degree of both qualities, but with a ſuperior turn towards ſpeed: ſuch was the famous Shark, and ſuch, in Chifney's opinion at leaſt, was the famous Eſcape. The term to make the play, or to go along, will be eaſily underſtood, as leading away in a race, at a pace of very conſiderable ſpeed, upon a horſe which is preſumed to be ſtout and long-winded, in order to diſtreſs thoſe antagoniſts which are known or ſuppoſed to be inferior in ſtoutneſs; to the end, that the being fatigued and exhauſted by long and ſharp running, they may not have it in their power to reſerve their ſuperior ſpeed for the laſt puſh. Amongſt horſes of equal game, the play may be made by thoſe which are in the beſt condition. Waiting, or making a waiting race, is plainly the oppoſite practice: here the rider of the ſpeedy, weak, or jadiſh horſe always aims to keep in the rear, and go as ſlow as poſſible, until the laſt few hundred yards, where he well knows his power of ſpeed will turn to the beſt account.

Chifney entered into the ſervice of the running ſtables in 1770, and was regularly *trained* to his vocation, under the celebrated profeſſors Fox and Prince. Riding, he ſays, 'he learned himſelf.' Like Homer's heroes under ſimilar circumſtances of calumny and depreciation, Samuel aſſumes the undoubted right of ſpeaking in his own praiſe. Hear him. 'In 1773 I could ride horſes in a better manner in a race, to beat others, than any perſon ever known in my time. In 1775 I could train horſes for running better than any perſon I ever yet ſaw.' His own word, however, could not afterwards convince the Prince, his maſter, who ſeemed to eſtimate his ſkill in training as inferior to his judgement and powers in public riding: ſo uncommon it is for even a great man to be uniformly great! He farther tells us, that his knowledge is the reſult of 'practice with genius;' after which we will no longer wonder at the title of his book. In 1784 he lived with Lord Groſvenor, riding his Lordſhip's race horſes. He afterwards entered into the ſervice of Thomas Panton, Eſq., with whom he continued four years, until his engagement in the ſervice of the Prince. During his continuance with Mr. Panton, he rode moſt of the Duke of Bedford's race horſes; and tells us, he was aſſured by Mr.

Panton that 'the Duke of Bedford was the very beſt pleaſed with his riding, as he always rode to a T, as his Grace told him.' His Grace is well known to have been very preciſe in his directions to his jockies; and appears to have been ſo well ſatisfied with this, that, in all probability, had not his Grace then meditated a total relinquiſhment of the turf, he would have engaged Chifney for life, who was, immediately on quitting the ſervice of Mr. Panton, engaged by his Royal Highneſs the Prince at a ſalary of two hundred pounds per year.

Chifney has been candid enough to give us a marked trait in his own character. He was looked upon by many of the ſporting people, and particularly by the training grooms, as obſtinate and bigotted to his own opinions; and it was commonly ſaid, that 'Chifney would always ride as he pleaſed; or, that he was at his tricks again.' Theſe opinions he attributes to the ignorance, prejudice, or knavery of the parties. By his own account, he appears to have acted in this way only when latitude and diſcretion were allowed him; but it is probable, in doubtful caſes, he was apt to take upon himſelf too great a reſponſibility. In the Prince's ſervice, the orders ſeem generally to have been diſcretionary; and the diſcretion appears to have been lodged with the gentleman who managed his Royal Highneſs's racing concerns and the jockey, jointly. A difference of opinion between the two, and the firm adherence of each to his own judgement, ſeem to have bred much confuſion of management; unleſs, indeed, we allow that the inconvenience was, in a great degree, obviated by the firmneſs and practical experience of Chifney.

This difference of opinion is particularly ſtriking in reſpect to the horſe Eſcape, which the Prince, the manager, and the train-groom, always valued for his ſtoutneſs or game; whilſt the jockey, who ſo often rode him, appears thoroughly convinced that ſpeed was his beſt. The unpractiſed will recollect the paſt definition of theſe ſporting terms. Nor need the ſincerity of ſuch oppoſite opinions be doubted; for I have ſeen perpetual inſtances of ſimilar diſcrepancy of opinion, during my acquaintance with the votaries of the turf. Mere betters, although their whole lives may have been ſpent in the buſineſs of horſe-courſing, ſeldom know or care any thing farther about racing than what they derive from the market rate of betting: and I have heard many of them declare their total incredulity as to the pretended qualities of horſes, and the diſtinctions of ſpeed and ſtoutneſs, referring all to *management*, chance, and ſpeed. Gentlemen ſportſmen, unaccuſtomed to ride themſelves, truſting entirely to the repreſentations of their grooms, and repeating implicitly their ſtable phraſes, will ſeldom attain a thorough and practical knowledge of a ſubject in which they yet take ſo great a concern. Even jockies themſelves, miſled by a very common approximation of oppoſite qualities, by the neceſſary variation of running in horſes, or from the conſiderable difficulty of nicely calculating the effect of contingencies, are not a little liable to form erroneous judgements. It may be truly averred of the buſineſs of the turf, that, eſtimated in all its various relations, in all its diviſions and calculations, in all its pro's and con's, it will afford ample ſcope for the exerciſe of the keeneſt wit and the moſt profound judgement.

From a detailed account (p. 40 to 66) of Eſcape's trials and public races, he clearly appears to have been a moſt uncertain runner; to have poſſeſſed capital ſpeed, and even great powers of continuance, when well to run; but to be materially affected by very ſlight and very uſual errors in training; to be

ſubject to have the edge of his ſpeed totally blunted by a few degrees of over work, and his powers, both of ſpeed and continuance, paralyzed and rendered inert by want of due exerciſe, or by errors in feeding, more particularly near the time of his running. There alſo moſt aſſuredly is, and they who do not practically know have free liberty to laugh at the idea, a perfect analogy of nervous ſenſibility, of irritability, and vacillation of fibre, between the human animal and the race horſe; a ſharer, at leaſt, in the labours and anxieties, if unfortunately not in the profits and ſatisfactions, of his maſter: as men differ, ſo do horſes; and the warm-tempered, free, unequal, and nervous Eſcape, ought to have had for his trainer and manager, as well as his jockey, that man, who, if we may judge by his account of himſelf, ſeems, in ſo many reſpects, an exact counterpart of the horſe. Hard-headed and indiſcriminating grooms of the common type could entertain no apprehenſion of the delicacy, vigilance, and care, with which ſuch an animal required to be treated: of this Chifney has not failed full often to remind his reader.

Eſcape beat the beſt horſes in England, over the courſe, or four miles, and was himſelf beaten on the ſame courſe by middling horſes. He beat Nimble, one of the ſpeedieſt horſes of his day, acroſs the Flat, a diſtance of a mile and a quarter; and was beaten on the ſame courſe, in a private trial, by Don Quixote and Lance, horſes, I believe, of inferior ſpeed to Nimble, ſeveral lengths before half the courſe was ran, and very eaſily, and a great way, at the end: yet, in another trial, two miles over Epſom, he beat Baronet and Pegaſus, giving the former, a horſe of his own year, and a winning racer, the enormous weight of twenty pounds; which horſe, (Baronet) nevertheleſs beat him, at the ſame weight and diſtance, a few days after, at Aſcot. Chifney did not ride Eſcape either in the trial or the race.

On the former of the two queſtioned races, October 20th 1791, we learn that the Prince appeared to be ſure his horſe would win, which ſanguine hope of his maſter, Chifney endeavoured to moderate, as he ſays, from a conviction that Eſcape, although he looked well, was not in good condition, or well to run; yet he thought the horſe might win, 'without being quite well to run;' whence a degree of uncertainty remained on his mind, and prevented his ſpeaking deciſively to the Prince: however, from what was ſaid, his Royal Highneſs determined not to back the horſe in that race, it being probable the odds would be high upon him. The orders of his Royal Highneſs to his jockey, as uſual, were diſcretionary upon the whole; for although he was poſitively directed by the Prince 'to make ſtrong play with Eſcape, if no other horſe made good play,' yet, having afterwards met with the gentleman who managed, and given his opinion in preference of making a waiting race, he had that gentleman's permiſſion ſo to do; the gentleman engaging 'to go immediately to the Prince, and make every thing perfectly pleaſant.' Here is a very ſtriking inſtance in Chifney of volunteering, and taking upon himſelf a very dangerous reſponſibility. 'The horſes ſtarted, he waited with Eſcape, and was beaten.' The race was won by Coriander. The jockies all waiting, there was no running until the laſt half mile, which Chifney ſays was very ſevere, and in which he was frightened to find Eſcape could not run as faſt as Coriander or Skylark. Finding his horſe beaten within a few yards of the winning poſt, he gave up the contention, Skylark being three parts of a neck before Eſcape, and about two lengths behind Coriander. Eſcape was at no time,

throughout the burſt, able to head Skylark: although Chifney aſſerts, that never, during his riding, had he known any horſe to have ſo many ſevere runs.

When the horſes had run in, his Royal Highneſs ſaid, 'Sam Chifney, you have loſt this race by not making ſtrong play with Eſcape, as I deſired you; for Eſcape certainly would have won, if you had done ſo;' (adding pleaſantly), 'and I do tell you, Sam Chifney, that I am a better jockey than Mr. Lake and you both.' The Prince afterwards ſeriouſly demanded of Chifney, why he ſuffered Eſcape to be beaten that day, ſince he had repreſented that horſe as the beſt in the world. Chifney replied, that he ſtill thought Eſcape the beſt horſe in England, but that he was then unfit to run, it being 'a fortnight, or a fortnight and a day, ſince Eſcape ran laſt, during which time he had not a-ſweat, nor was tried, but had been tenderly treated.' Indeed, he appears to have had nothing to do with the management of the horſe in the intermediate time, nor to have been apprized of the intent to ſtart him but at a very ſhort interval before the race.

Notwithſtanding the inferior form in which Eſcape ran this race, Chifney gave the ſtrongeſt encouragement to run him over the courſe the following day; and even recommended to the Prince to back him to the amount of ſix or ſeven hundred pounds: his reaſons for this advice he ſtates to be, 'that the ſharp rally to day had not fatigued the horſe, but had cauſed a good perſpiration, ſo as to lighten him of his fleſh, and open his pores; that he will run both faſter and longer to-morrow; and had he not ran to day, Chifney would not have adviſed to back him to-morrow.'

On the morrow his Royal Highneſs came up to Chifney, upon the courſe, and gave his orders to the following effect.—'I will give you your orders again to-day, and let me beg of you to make no miſtake. I wiſh you, Sam Chifney, to make play with Eſcape to-day; but I will not compel you to make play. Should there be tolerable good play made by any other horſe, you may then wait with Eſcape; but ſhould no other horſe make tolerable good play, you muſt make good play. God bleſs you.' His Royal Highneſs promiſed to back Eſcape; but, on Chifney's application to Mr. Lake, ſoon afterwards, for the ſame purpoſe, that gentleman declared 'he would have nothing to do with it: ſo many unpleaſant things happen.' Skylark, faſt, a ſlug, and a jade, in Chifney's opinion, made ſtrong play in this four mile race; a very prepoſterous method, granting he ran to win, and that ſuch was his real character. But Chifney ſeems to think, from what he felt during the race, that, had Skylark been otherwiſe managed, the ſucceſs of Eſcape, from the not altogether perfect ſtate of his body, would not have been quite certain; otherwiſe, entirely ſo.

As to the merits of the queſtion, and to what degree it affects Chifney's character, theſe are my ſentiments. A former groom of mine rode at Newmarket at that time. He was a ſhrewd fellow, and muſt have both ſeen and heard what was going forward; but, on very cloſely queſtioning, I could never get any thing more from him than the common charge, 'that it was well known to all judges that Chifney rode foul, and that a vaſt ſum was won by the confederates on the ſecond race.' This general charge I have heard from all quarters, and farther, that, as a jockey, Chifney was a ſuſpicious character; but I could never obtain any other proof than a repetition of the charge, accompanied by a remark, that his conduct ſpoke for itſelf. So many years out of the habit of converſation

with ſporting people, granting there be a ſecret, it is very unlikely that I ſhould be in it; that I can proceed only upon known facts, and the beſt deductions I am able to make from them, and as far as theſe will go, it appears evident to me, *that no man had or has a right to fix that foul charge, concerning the two races of October* 1791, *upon the character of Samuel Chifney.*

It may be aſſerted, that Chifney was inſincere in his pretended opinion that ſpeed was the beſt of Eſcape; and that, inwardly knowing the contrary, he had waited with him, on the firſt day's race, on purpoſe to get him beat; but a mere opinion of a man's intentions, however univerſal it may be, can never form a juſt ground of crimination. Open and explicit as he has been in his publication, and letting out every thing which came uppermoſt, whether it make for or againſt him, he may demand, at leaſt, an equal degree of credit for his own ſtatements and aſſertions. Notwithſtanding Chifney's profound ſkill in the cloſe and delicate points of a race horſe's character, I am ſometimes ſtrongly inclined to ſuſpect his judgement in relation to Eſcape, and to adopt the opinion of his Royal Highneſs. It appears to me, that, for the two days in queſtion, at leaſt, Eſcape's game was the beſt of him; and that, as it has naturally and fairly happened in a thouſand inſtances, he was outfooted in the ſhort race, and won the long one by his ſtoutneſs: for although, in the laſt race, Chifney tells us he waited, they muſt have gone the courſe through at a choak-jade rate, ſince Skylark made ſuch ſtrong play. Could this opinion be rationally adopted, the queſtion would be at reſt for ever; but, even if not, Chifney's arguments are both ſtrong and rational, and muſt be valid until anſwered with equal reaſon and ſtrength.

In order to ſatisfy the minds of thoſe, who, perhaps, without mature conſideration, had backed his horſe at four and five to one on one day, and betted four and five to one againſt him the next, the Royal ſportſman appears to have done all that could be required of a man of honour, a gentleman, and a prince. His Royal Highneſs put his ſervant to his oath on all the points in diſpute, and commanded him to ſubmit himſelf unreſervedly to the examination of his accuſers. By Chifney's account, the Prince won, on the ſecond race, 'under four hundred guineas, and near four hundred guineas.'

Wrongfully accuſed, oppreſſed, as this man ſtates he has been, and his innocent family injured in their livelihood, he is perfectly juſtifiable, and even commendable, for his appeal to the public. The matter and language of his book are doubtleſs his own, whatever aid he may have received in their arrangement; and, if it be written with too keen a reſentment, it certainly bears many and various marks of a ſund of natural good ſenſe, of a ſimple mind, but of a man, perhaps, whoſe 'heart lies too much in his tongue.' Nothing can be plainer upon the cards, than for a jockey to be fond of a croſs; and this man, for aught I can aſcertain to the contrary, may be an arrant knave; but, were it decent or proper, I could give the name of a Noble Earl, whoſe opinion would have ſome weight in the world; and that opinion is, *that Chifney is both a good jockey and an honeſt man.*

Chifney and his ſons have been accuſed of inſolence: if they are guilty, I do not defend them; but even the earthworm will turn when trodden upon. I have obſerved, he ſpeaks raſhly of his ſuppoſed enemies, and includes in the number, although with unuſual reſpect, Sir Charles Bunbury, who is no

man's enemy, and himſelf without an enemy on earth; the kindeſt maſter living, whoſe ſervice is an inheritance; the beſt brother, the warmeſt and kindeſt relation, as a numerous family fully teſtify.

But, waving the other parts of Chiſney's character, there is even a tranſcendant merit, in my eyes, to be allowed him, from the whole tenor of his book, which is humanity and kindneſs to his horſe. In a ſweepſtakes (page 56), in which he rode againſt Eſcape, and obſerved that horſe to be thoroughly beaten, he wiſhed very much for an opportunity to call out to the rider to pull him up, 'that he might not be abuſed after having been ſo much beaten.' Going another time to ſee Eſcape in his ſtable, 'he coaxed him, kiſſed him, then left him.'

His fine part in riding a race, I muſt acknowledge I cannot clearly underſtand; and I ſhould not wonder if he has found it in the books of ſome of our veterinary ſurgeons, who have imported ſomething of the kind from France; and Chiſney, ſuppoſing it a *fine thing*, has made haſte to apply it to the ſervice of the turf: it is to ride a race horſe with a looſe rein. I have occaſionally ridden in public, and ſufficiently often, in trials through a courſe of years; but, in truth, I can ſcarcely ſee how a horſe is to be ridden with a ſlack rein in a waiting race, or even in making the play, without the riſk of burſting him; far leſs can I tell how the looſe rein can 'keep a horſe better together.' But I am not yet too old, too opiniated, or too heavy, to take a leſſon of Sam Chiſney.

Excluſive of the entertainment to be found in Chiſney's book, there are matters of high intereſt to every gentleman who keeps running horſes, and has conſequent dealings with grooms and jockies. His reaſons for the uncertainty and changes of horſes in their running, and for their degeneration, I have a ſtrong conviction, are generally well founded; and his advice on thoſe heads, and other ſubjects of the turf, are entitled to the utmoſt attention. The book is now ſaid to be very high priced; but I ſhould conceive that it muſt be worth many times the ſum to a conſiderable majority of thoſe who train race horſes.

A GENTLEMAN JOCKEY.

THE INSPECTOR. NO. II.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worſt *avarice* is that of *ſenſe*.

"*How far is that opinion juſt which ſuppoſes that no painter can give the faces he delineates more profoundneſs of thought, flexibility of fancy, or animation of ſoul, than exiſt in his own mind; and that the portraits made by any artiſt exhibit as ſtrikingly, and as indubitably, certain qualities of his own mind, as of the perſons they pretend to preſent?*"

IT is ſo true that portraits are ſeldom minutely accurate, that our pleaſure in contemplating thoſe of eminent men is greatly diminiſhed by the doubts which invariably ſuggeſt themſelves as to the accuracy of the likeneſs. At firſt ſight, the negative of the queſtion we are about to diſcuſs ſeems likely to afford a ſatisfactory explanation of the general incorrectneſs which we are ſo often compelled to lament: but ſome conſiderations naturally ariſe, which lead us to queſtion the truth of this negative; and in the end, I believe, we muſt relinquiſh it altogether. Thoſe who have ſeen the excellent and truly correct portraits of great, but of very diſſimilar, characters delineated by the pencils of Lawrence and Opie, cannot but ſuſpect that a congenial conſtitution of mind is by no means requiſite to enſure accuracy in depicting the countenance with its characteriſtic expreſſions; for it is no ill compliment to theſe celebrated artiſts to affirm, that they are not themſelves poſſeſſed of all the various faculties of thoſe prelates, ſtateſmen, and philoſophers, whoſe countenances they have ſo admirably pourtrayed. But, when

we reflect farther, we find that hiſtorical painting is connected with our enquiry, inaſmuch as it conſiſts of imaginary expreſſions of countenance in conditions or ſituations invented by the painter; and the variety and degree of theſe expreſſions which he is capable of delineating incline us to doubt the truth of the notion,---that he can only delineate the expreſſion of qualities and feelings that exiſt or have been called forth in his own breaſt.

But, in order to arrive at a philoſophical concluſion upon this queſtion, it will be proper to examine in what degree the qualities of mind are capable of being diſtinctly expreſſed in the countenance; in what manner this expreſſion is effected; and what means the painter is poſſeſſed of to enable him to repreſent this expreſſion on his canvaſs.

Although it hath pleaſed a fanciful and reverend Swiſs to preſent to the world two huge folio volumes upon the ſubject of phyſiognomy, every one, who, attracted by novelty and the plates, has been induced to engage in the peruſal of them has concluded with the conviction that they are folios of very common ſenſe, and no very uncommon diſcoveries. Lavater, in fact, whatever may have been his practical ſagacity, poſſeſſed no truths from induction, no phyſiognomical theorems, more certain or more ſcientific than are poſſeſſed by every man of moderate obſervation, who has lived a ſhort time in active communication with the world:---not one, at leaſt, is to be found in the aforeſaid folios. We are left, therefore, to reaſon upon this ſubject, each according to his own faculties and means of obſervation.

In this concluſion, almoſt all, I apprehend, will coincide,---either that the countenance affords but an obſcure and very indefinite index to the various moral and intellectual qualities of the individual; or, what amounts nearly to the ſame thing, that we are not poſſeſſed, in general, of ſufficient diſcernment to be able to decipher this index with accuracy, and to pronounce upon it with confidence and preciſion:---this is evinced by facts of daily occurrence. We walk along the ſtreets, and paſs, undiſtinguiſhed, the poets and philoſophers of the age, whoſe foreheads bear no unequivocal ſtamp of preeminence to arreſt the admiration of the paſſing eye; we mix in a literary company, but our utmoſt penetration is unable to diſcriminate the butterflies of literature, who flit about, and ſip the nectar depoſited in *anas*, and "beauties," and "elegant extracts," from thoſe who dig deep into the mines of wiſdom, and thence bring forth treaſures to enlighten the world; and, ſhould an eminent character be particularly pointed out to us, although we *then*, in the pride of diſcernment, often diſcover ſtrong marks of genius, which before had totally eluded our acuteneſs, yet all our endeavours, *even then*, to detect ſome extraordinary trait of talent are often unfortunately fruitleſs; and we are compelled to acknowledge, that his countenance would never have led us to ſuſpect the great attainments and energies of his mind:---ſo imperfect is the countenance in its repreſentation of the characteriſtic faculties of the man.

We are led to the ſame concluſion when we reaſon *à priori*, and compare the probabilities deduced from our knowledge of the nature of man, as when we appeal to eſtabliſhed facts. Man is, in truth, a heterogeneous compound, a motley aſſemblage of groſs appetites, ſelfiſh paſſions, and more exalted intellectual endowments; and theſe in different inſtances variouſly predominate, and form more prominents traits in the character: yet *all* muſt be deſignated in the countenance. The features are the ſole

and common index, by which the more groſs and the more refined, the various combination of all the faculties and tendencies of the being, ſeek for an external delineation. What, then, muſt be the probable conſequence?---ſurely to aſſimilate more nearly to each other all the facial expreſſions of the different claſſes of mankind, by impeding the facility of diſtinguiſhing ſingle qualities of ſuperior energy, where the whole maſs of common qualities muſt neceſſarily be conjoined. Beſides, although the paſſions have undoubtedly each an appropriate expreſſion in the countenance, yet, in reſpect to intellectual qualities, perhaps the only impreſſion which the countenance bears during mental exertion is a general and indefinite appearance of attention or thoughtfulneſs, which varies not according to the various faculties that may be exerciſed, but is ſtill the ſame, whether we are following the *Judgement* in a ſeries of philoſophical deductions; ſearching the ſtorehouſe of *Memory* for the treaſures which former ſtudy has depoſited in her cells; or exerciſing *Imagination*'s power, by purſuing a train of rapid aſſociations, linked together by almoſt imperceptible connexions: ſo that, however various the talents, the expreſſion of mental character that will ſettle on the countenance in a ſtate of inactivity will be ſimply that of a *thinking* mind; and will be more liable to be modified by the animal ſpirits, paſſions, and diſpoſitions of the heart, than by the ſtrength or variety of intellectual powers.

It appears, then, that the facial expreſſion, although capable of conveying ſome general notion of the character, is uſually ſo indiſtinct and indefinite, that we do not diſcover the particular notions of it till we learn them by converſe with, or by information reſpecting, the individual; that different individuals interpret this expreſſion variouſly, i.e. great numbers *miſinterpret* it; that *degrees* of the ſame qualities are by no means determined by it; and that, in fact, in many inſtances where we know that great qualities exiſt, we can diſcover no external expreſſion of them beaming from the countenance. In reſpect, therefore, to the pictorial ſkill of delineating the faces of men of energetic and characteriſtic talent, ſince this is not always depicted in the countenance, but, on the contrary, is ſeldom to be unequivocally pronounced upon *à priori*, and never, perhaps, marked in its proper degree, the difficulty in a great meaſure vaniſhes.

But granting, for the ſake of argument, that the countenances of mankind are frequently ſo formed as to convey a complete expreſſion of their moral and intellectual faculties, be they of the ſublimeſt kind, formed to command our admiration and homage; yet, if we examine the mode in which the facial expreſſion is produced in the countenance, we ſhall be ſatisfied, I think, that not the ſmalleſt obſtacle exiſts to prevent the painter from giving to the face he delineates any expreſſion whatever that is conveyed by the original, whether it implies talents exiſting or not exiſting in his own mind, or talents of which he may even have no conception.

The expreſſion is, in fact, purely *mechanical;* and is thus mechanically produced, as the round and unmeaning face of infancy advances to the angular and intelligent countenance of manhood.---When a perſon is under the influence of any ardent paſſion, or exerting any faculty of the mind, the muſcular parts of the face naturally aſſume a certain form or poſition, which we readily recogniſe and interpret. By frequent repetitions of theſe actions or poſitions, the parts, even in a ſtate of repoſe, at length fall into a ſituation or form ſomewhat reſembling

that of their activity; and therefore, according to the prevalence of certain paſſions or mental energies, they become unalterably faſhioned to an expreſſion tending to convey the notion of this prevalence, i. e. tending to point out the individual character; with how little accuracy we have already ſhewn. But this is pure mechaniſm; a mere repreſentation of lines and angles, prominences and depreſſions: and the mechanical variations of lights and ſhades, furrows and elevations, with the various direction of lines in curves, angles, and amorphous figures, are its only means of repreſenting the internal agency of the mind: the mechanical arrangement and poſition of the muſcular organs and integuments of the face are its only mode of expreſſion. The countenance has no myſterious connexion with the mental energy: that requires the ſtudy of the abſtruſe doctrines of metaphyſics, or the poſſeſſion of congenial energies, in order to comprehend it. The connexion exiſts in the mind of the ſpectator alone, and was acquired by habitual aſſociation of the mechanical *ſculpture* of the exterior, with the mental operation of the internal being, exerciſed from the earlieſt infancy. The phyſiognomiſt ſtudies, by more accurate compariſons of the internal qualities with the external variations of the *lines* and *ſuperficies* of the countenance, to correct the vague aſſociations of caſual experience, and to eſtabliſh by induction more certain and invariable principles. So far, then, as a painter is a phyſiognomiſt, that is, ſo far as he ſtudies to give expreſſion to the faces which he draws, it is only with the obſervation of lines and ſurfaces that he is concerned; and lines and ſurfaces are only *mechanical* forms or properties.

But, in the third place, the means which the painter's art affords him are adequate to the repreſentation of any material or mechanical form. If he delineates a huge and rugged rock, or a ſimple and delicate flower, by the dextrous applicationof lighter or darker tints, he can repreſent, with the moſt minute accuracy, the rough and pointed ſurface of the one as well as the ſoft and undulating ſuperficies of the other. The botaniſt, from habitual aſſociation, may conceive that the lurid *phyſionomies* of ſome plants convey an expreſſion of poiſonous qualities; but what ſhould prevent the painter from giving an accurate delineation of the flower of henbane, although he were totally ignorant of the nature of its narcotic properties? Or would the knowledge of theſe properties tend to add correctneſs to his mechanical repreſentation of the form, and ſuperficies, and colour of the flower? If not (and no one, I preſume, will maintain the affirmative), we may confidently aſſert, that, in delineating a human face, the painter's hand will not be guided at all to accuracy of repreſentation by the moſt perfect knowledge of the mind of the perſon whom he pourtrays; and that, in order to enſure correctneſs in the likeneſs, it is no more neceſſary for him to poſſeſs congenial qualities, than to be able to ſmell partridges in a ſtubble, in order to paint the portrait of a pointer in the act of ſetting. The delineation is, in both inſtances, equally a mechanical copy of a form, and ſuperficies equally mechanical.

It is evident that the portrait of a face, as of a flower, *may be* painted with the minuteſt accuracy, in which a true repreſentation ſhall be given of the contour of the whole and of the individual features; marking all the angles, prominences, and depreſſions, by the ſcientific

application of light and ſhade; and combining with the whole a correct and appropriate tint, varying in the different parts reſpectively and ſtrictly, as in the original. A portrait, if thus delineated with undeviating faithfulneſs in all mechanical points, muſt be a correct likeneſs, and muſt carry with it the identical expreſſion which characterizes the original; ſubject, however, to this diſadvantage, that a face, incapable of motion in its parts, muſt be deſtitute of that *acuteneſs* of expreſſion which is attached to one alive to all the variations of active ſenſibility, or in which the little changes of lines, and angles, and furrows, are conſtantly trimming, as it were, the lamp of intelligence that ſparkles in an expreſſive countenance.

The indeſcribable ſtrength of this expreſſion in the viſage, in many inſtances, has probably excited the doubts which gave riſe to our queſtion. In its moderate force it is ſufficient often to make us forget that it ariſes ſolely from the mechanical ſtructure and motions of the face, and we are apt to fancy that we ſee the very rays of the underſtanding beaming from the countenance, which is merely the lanthorn, the medium of conveyance. This has been ſufficiently refuted already. It is refuted by the very tendency and deſign of the *ſcience* of phyſiognomy. And if we attempt to purſue the notion, that a painter can only delineate qualities which he poſſeſſes in his own mind, to its utmoſt conſequences, we ſhall find that the *argumentum ad abſurdum* will afford an additional and no leſs ſatisfactory refutation. For whither would the notion lead us? To deny the poſſibility of painting the Cæſars and the Newtons of the world; to forſwear all attempts at hiſtorical or *poetical* painting as an abſurdity; to pronounce the delineation of animal or brute characters and paſſions beyond the artiſt's power; and to affirm that none but a madman can delineate the features of madneſs, and that idiotiſm, as we have no abſolutely *natural* artiſts, can never be repreſented on the canvaſs: theſe are the inevitable inferences, if a perſon cannot *conceive* the nature of qualities which he does not *poſſeſs*; if, by obſervation of the mechanical ſigns of human and brute feelings, he cannot produce their reſemblances, and therefore produce alſo the expreſſion of the qualities ſignified; if facial expreſſion is not a mere aſſociation of experience, and capable of being reduced to general principles by induction, and applied, heightened, or diminiſhed, according to theſe principles, by the ſkill of the artiſt; and if all the artiſt's labour do not conſiſt in copying accurately the mechanical medium of aſſociation from nature, or delineating it according to the general principles he has acquired from obſervation, in order to expreſs examples of imaginary character in various conditions and ſituations of life. The very fact, therefore, that we have excellent hiſtorical paintings, expreſſive of every poſſible modification of character, in its higheſt energy and loweſt imbecility, is a proof in itſelf of the truth of the affirmative of our queſtion---that a painter *can* give to the faces he delineates any expreſſion whatever, whether of qualities of his own mind, or qualities more eminently great, and more contemptibly trivial, than any which enter into the conſtitution of his character.

QUESTION to be diſcuſſed in the enſuing Number.

"*Whether has the progreſs of ſcience been more conducive to the perfection of uſeful and elegant manufactures, or the improvement of manufactures more effectual in promoting the advantage of ſcience?*"

THE BABILLARD. NO. II.

Come like ſhadows; ſo depart!
SHAKESPEARE.

Scarron.

SUSPENSION is a certain figure of thought which conſiſts in keeping thoſe to whom we addreſs ourſelves in ſuſpence for a length of time, and then to ſurpriſe them by ſomething which they did not expect, nor even *could* expect. The following inſtances from Scarron are complete illuſtrations of this definition.

CHANSON BACHIQUE.

Après le malheur effroyable
Qui vient d'arriver à mes yeux,
J'avouerai déſormais, grands dieux!
Qu'il n'eſt rien d'incroyable:
J'ai vu, ſans mourir de douleur!
J'ai vu—(ſiècles futurs vous ne pourrez le croire!
Ah! j'en frémis encor de dépit et d'horreur!)
J'ai vu—mon verre plein, et je n'ai pu le boire!

UN SONNET.

Superbes monumens de l'orgueil des humains,
Pyramides, tombeaux, dont la vaine ſtructure
A témoigné que l'art, par l'adreſſe des mains
Et l'aſſidu travail, peut vaincre la nature.
Vieux palais ruinés, chefs-d'œuvres des Romains,
Et les derniers efforts de leur architecture;
Colyſée où, ſouvent, les peuples inhumains
De s'entr'aſſaſſiner ſe donnaient tablature.
Par l'injure des tems vous êtes abolis,
Ou du moins la plupart vous êtes démolis:
Il n'eſt point de ciment que le tems ne diſſoude.
Si vos marbres ſi durs ont ſenti ſon pouvoir,
Dois-je trouver mauvais qu'un mechant pourpoint noir,
Qui m'a duré deux ans, ſoit percé par le coude?

Origin of a fine Simile in Goldſmith.

AS ſome tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the waves, and mid-way leaves the ſtorm;
Though *round its breaſt the rolling clouds* are ſpread,
Eternal ſun-ſhine ſettles on its head.

———"ut *altus* Olympi
Vertex, qui *ſpatio ventos hiemeſque relinquit*,
Perpetuum nullâ temeratus nube ſerenum,
Celſior, exſurgit *pluvii* auditque ruentes
Sub pedibus nimbos et ranca tonitrua calcat."
Claud. de Mall. Theod. Conſ. 206.

Savage.

THE power of eloquence has been forcibly employed to reſcue the miſconduct and the vices of this man from their deſerved obloquy. The narrative of Johnſon is a fine and maſterly piece of biography, ſuperior indeed to any he afterwards wrote, not excepting even thoſe of Cowley, Milton, Pope, and Dryden. But it is a thorough apology for the vicious conduct of a depraved friend, whoſe abilities were too trivial to afford even a colourable reaſon for ſuch unſeemly partiality; though *abilities*, however great or however univerſal, ſhould never prove a ſhield to defend from public ſcrutiny the conduct, no matter how blameable, of an individual. Savage was, indeed, the degenerate offspring of a degenerate mother; and he could never ſhame *her* miſconduct by *his* purity, though he might lampoon, and wound by ſarcaſtic ribaldry. Whoever reads his biographer (reſolutely oppoſing the charms of rounded periods, glowing language, and apparent reprehenſion) will feel convinced, after a candid reflection upon his general character (making allowance for numerous traits which the partiality of his friend *would not* bring forward), that he well deſerved the miſery he ſuffered.

Boſwell* has preſerved the following curious ſpecimen of his inſolence, in a letter written to a noble Lord, to whom he was under great obligations, but who, on account of his bad conduct, was compelled to diſcharge him.

"*Right Hon.* BRUTE and BOOBY,

"I find you want (as Mr. —— is pleaſed to hint) to ſwear my life away, that is, the life of your creditor, becauſe he aſks you for a debt. The public ſhall ſoon be acquainted with this, to judge whether you are not fitter to be an Iriſh evidence than to be an Iriſh peer. I defy and deſpiſe you.

"I am,

"Your determined adverſary,

"R. S."

Voltaire

WAS an enthuſiaſtic admirer of Racine, and thought him the greateſt dramatic genius of modern times. When we conſider the ſilly antipathy which this lively writer bore againſt Shakſpeare, his opinion reſpecting Racine is perfectly juſt. It being once propoſed to him to write a commentary on the works of his favourite author, he replied, "That may be done by merely putting at the bottom of every page, *beautiful, pathetic, inimitable, harmonious.*"

Hibernian Acuteneſs.

WHEN General V—— was quartered in a ſmall town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly beſieged, whenever they got into their carriage, by an old beggar woman, who kept her poſt at the door, aſſailing them daily with freſh importunities and freſh tales of diſtreſs. At laſt, the lady's charity and the General's patience were nearly exhauſted, but their petitioner's wit was ſtill in its priſtine vigor. One morning at the accuſtomed hour, when the lady was getting into her carriage, the old woman began---"Agh! my lady, ſucceſs to your ladyſhip, and ſucceſs to your honor's honor, this morning of all days in the year; for ſure didn't I dream laſt night, that her ladyſhip gave me a pound of *ta*, and that your honor gave me a pound of tobacco?"

"But, my good woman," ſaid the General, "do you not know that dreams always go by the rules of contrary?"

"Do they ſo, pleaſe your honor?" rejoined the old woman. "Then it muſt be your honor that will give me the *ta*, and her ladyſhip that will give me the tobacco."

The General, ſtruck with her ready wit, gave the ingenious dreamer the value of her dream.

The French Character

Is diſplayed in all their writings. They have a vivacious method of compoſition peculiar to themſelves, which is however calculated only for a certain claſs of ſubjects, though they uſe it indiſcriminately. They bring the ſubject always before you: nothing is *narrated*: the dramatic form is almoſt always aſſumed; and queſtion and anſwer jumbled together in tedious confuſion. The grave, ſober, and dignified method of arguing, or of deſcribing, is known only to a few; their mode however is little calculated to impreſs on the mind thoſe truths or thoſe principles which they bring forward. From the lively form of compoſition which they adopt, every thing paſſes in review before the reader, like the ſhadows of a camera obſcura, but nothing leaves a permanent impreſſion.

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* This lively narrator is inclined to doubt the generally-received opinion, and thinks that Savage was *not* the ſon of the Counteſs of Macclesfield. His arguments are not very concluſive, but they deſerve inveſtigation, as, if this ſuſpicion be confirmed, a great part of the cenſure beſtowed on the Counteſs by the boiſterous Johnſon will be done away.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM

For February 1804.

ART. VI. *Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early English Poet, including Memoirs of his near Friend and Kinſman, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter; with Sketches of the Manners, Opinions, Arts, and Literature of England, in the Fourteenth Century. By William Godwin.* 2 *vol.* 4*to.* 1803.

(Continued from Page 41.)

IN chapter XIV we are again introduced to a glimpſe of Chaucer, but are immediately hurried away to an account of Boccaccio (who, by the bye, is unequivocally aſſerted to have been a natural ſon), and a catalogue of his writings: nor has Mr. Godwin forgotten to give us a full, true, and particular account of the preceptor of Boccaccio, the elegant and captivating Leontius Pilatus, who probably furniſhed our author with the firſt idea of his ſympathetic friend Bethlem Gabor.

We cannot but conſider his defence of the exiſtence of Lollius as being rather chivalrous, conſidering the paucity of teſtimony that can be adduced. That Chaucer has affirmed he tranſlated his poem from Latin is ſmall proof; more eſpecially when we conſider, that, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Italian language was univerſally termed "*Latino volgare.*" Why ſeek for truth where ſhe is not, and overlook her where ſhe is?

Chapter XV contains an analyſis and fanciful criticiſm on the Troilus and Creſeide of Chaucer; the ſubject of which is again renewed in the XVIth chapter, in order to introduce ſome remarks on the play of the ſame name by Shakſpeare. In theſe, however, Mr. Godwin has diſplayed a conſiderable degree of acumen, and diſcriminated the characters of a Shakſpeare in a maſterly manner.

Chapter XVII preſents us with the Memoirs of Strode and Gower, the confidential friends of Chaucer.

"Among the companions of Chaucer's youth, theſe were ſelected by him as his choſen aſſociates; and it may well be ſuppoſed that an intimate knowledge of their tempers, fortunes, ſtudies, and purſuits, would tend greatly to elucidate his." p. 327, v. I.

We do not perceive the juſtneſs of this deduction, and we can aſſure Mr. Godwin, that neither his example nor his reaſonings will convince us that it is right. The moſt ſuperficial obſerver of mankind muſt feel convinced, that, with regard to the real courſe of the events of his life, or the formation of his character, they are totally independent of the "ſtudies, purſuits, tempers, or fortunes" of his friends and acquaintances. Some ſolitary inſtances may perhaps be adduced in ſupport of Mr. Godwin's opinion, as where from reciprocity of ſentiment, or intereſted motives, the fortunes of one individual may influence thoſe of another. But beſides that theſe inſtances are rare, they are by no means applicable to the caſe before us.

Mr. Godwin diſcuſſes in chapter XVIII the queſtion of Chaucer's ſtudies at Paris, and gives us an account of the law and lawyers of the fourteenth century. He is decidedly of opinion that Chaucer *did* viſit Paris, becauſe—why? becauſe it was cuſtomary in thoſe times, and becauſe many perſons both before and after him had done ſo. Conjecture but ill ſupplies the place of ſubſtantial evidence, and that indefinite kind of preſumptive proof can never lead to any clear reſults. We could not but ſmile at beholding our author, after taking for granted that Chaucer actually croſſed the channel, furniſhing, with infinite gravity, his progreſs in France, and coinciding with great complacency in the ſuppoſition of the honeſt original an-

tiquary, that "he gained to himſelf great glory from the manifeſtation of the quickneſs and ripeneſs of his talents in that country."

He likewiſe ſuppoſes Chaucer to have been bred to the bar, and that (if he continued any length of time in the profeſſion) he contracted certain habits and modes of thinking peculiar to the "Man of Laws." It being however doubtful if he ever turned his thoughts that way at all, and equally ſo if he ever practiſed as a lawyer, Mr. Godwin, determined not to loſe the merit of his argument, proceeds to obſerve, "if he never entered upon actual practice, yet, having had the profeſſion in proſpect, and frequenting the courts of law for the purpoſe of obſerving and commenting on thoſe modes of proceeding in which he was ſhortly to engage, he *muſt* have experienced ſome of the ſame effects."

Whatever ſceptics *may* enquire for,
For ev'ry *why* he *has* a *wherefore.*

With his accuſtomed felicity of imagination, Mr. Godwin next ſuppoſes (and he ſuppoſes it with the ardent enthuſiaſm of a moral philoſopher) that *perhaps* Chaucer, in his legal capacity, "once ſaved a THIEF FROM THE GALLOWS:" p. 369.

Chapter XIX introduces both Chaucer and the reader to the court of Edward III; our author thus having an opportunity of fulfilling his wiſh of becoming "a maſter of the ceremonies."

In chapter XX we have an account of the juvenile hiſtory of John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, and of his courtſhip with the Princeſs Blanche, together with her character. It offers nothing but what every hiſtory of England has offered before, except ſome love verſes, which are quoted as an amatory amuſement for the reader.

Chapter XXI deſcribes the outline of the firſt conſiderable poem (the Parliament of Birds) written by Chaucer, after he had entered into the ſervice of the court.

Chapter XXII analyſes the poem of Chaucer, entitled his "Dream." The criticiſms are fanciful and ſuperficial, of both of which numberleſs inſtances might be produced, did our limits admit of them.

Chapter XXIII is purely hiſtorical, and, with regard to any connexion it has with the objective ſcope of the work, Mr. Godwin might as well have quoted a chapter from Hume, for it merely deſcribes the grand invaſion of France; the death of John its monarch, and other hiſtorical events.

The appendix to this volume contains, firſt, a "Teſtimony given before John de Derwentwater, one of the commiſſioners for examining witneſſes in the cauſe depending in the court military, between Sir Richard le Scrope and Sir Robert Groſvenor, on the twelfth of October, Anno X, Richard II, in the Church of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter." This document Mr. Godwin has brought forward as a teſtimony reſpecting the birth of Chaucer, he being then deſcribed as "forty years and more;" and having borne arms twenty-ſeven years.

No. 2 contains hints for a catalogue of antient portraits in England, and we moſt ſincerely wiſh that the author's liberal and laudable deſigns may be thoroughly completed, as there are an abundance of reſources for ſuch a work, and many erudite characters now living capable of conducting it on an extenſive and uſeful plan.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. VII. *Travels in Africa, performed during the Years* 1785, 1786, *and* 1787, *in the Weſtern Countries of that Continent; compriſed between Cape Blanco of Barbary, and Cape Palmas. Embelliſhed with a Map of Africa: together with Plans, Views, &c. &c. By S. M. X. Golberry.*

Tranſlated, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, by William Mudford. 2 *vols.* 12*mo.* 1803. *Jones.*

THERE is perhaps no part of human knowledge more important than that which reſults from the peruſal of judicious and inſtructive books of travels and voyages. It is to the intrepidity of perſevering and bold individuals that we are indebted for all that various information reſpecting foreign countries whence the moſt beneficial effects have reſulted. It is to men who voluntarily forego all the eaſe and comforts of domeſtic life, who endure privations of the moſt painful nature, and who hazard dangers of the moſt formidable appearance, that we obtain particulars reſpecting remote nations; that we are acquainted with their manners, their inſtitutions, their modes of thinking, their religious prejudice, and, in fact, every ſhade of human character into which rational beings can ramify themſelves. The traveller draws from life; he delineates the things which he has ſeen, the perſons with whom he has converſed, and reſpecting whom he has reaſoned in his own mind from the moſt poſitive data. Thus far the traveller poſſeſſes a great and manifeſt ſuperiority over the hiſtorian of paſt times, who is compelled often to aſſume at random a certain principle or poſition from which to deduce his arguments.

M. Golberry appears to have been a judicious obſerver of thoſe parts of Africa which he viſited; his reſearches, though neither minute nor profound, are always intereſting from their veracity, and amuſing from their variety. Theſe travels are only a part of a more extenſive work, which it appears, from the author's preface, he has been unable to preſent to the world from the influence of private and public occurrences. In the original they are therefore juſtly denominated "*Fragments* of a Voyage," &c.: but as the preſent tranſlation was intended to have formed the commencement of a periodical work, compriſing a ſeries of the moſt approved travels in all languages, this qualification was omitted, for the ſake of uniformity.

We ſhall quote an account of the nature of this work from the tranſlator's preface.

"It will not be neceſſary to introduce the preſent work to public notice by any tedious eulogies on its merit, or by any laboured defence of its veracity. Few men perhaps have travelled into countries ſo little frequented, and conſequently ſo imperfectly known, as thoſe of Weſtern Africa to the North of the Line, and yet preſerved ſuch an undeviating appearance of truth and probability as our author. We meet with no inſults to common ſenſe by abſurd, falſe, and heterogeneous narrations, at which credulity itſelf ſtands aghaſt; we are not exalted into admiration at the deſcription of monſters which the eye never yet ſaw; nor are we bewildered by accounts of manners and cuſtoms ſo *outré*, that the utmoſt ſtretch of imagination cannot aſſign them a place within the verge of poſſible exiſtence.

"Every thing which is delineated wears the ſemblance of truth, and the author is anxious rather to inſtruct than to aſtoniſh. He waves the privilege which travellers poſſeſs, of deſcribing "*the wonderful wonder, of all the wonders the world ever wondered at;*" and is content with the more uſeful office of enlarging the ſtock of general knowledge. He never ſhocks the modeſty of native virtue and innocence (as is too frequently the caſe in books of travels) by groſs recitals of prevailing habits; and ſuch a deviation in an age of corruption and immorality is peculiarly entitled to approbation.

"His details on the commerce, connections, eſtabliſhments, &c. which relate to Africa, are often highly important, and he appears to have been indefatigable in procuring ſuch authentic informa ion as might be of uſe to the commercial intereſts of his own country, and indeed Europe in general. But his antiquarian diſquiſitions are not perhaps ſo valuable; and in his conjectures relative to the origin of many of the African nations,

he indulges too much in hypotheſis; ſeldom referring to known facts, but endeavouring to build a Utopian foundation by the aid of conjecture. Indeed, when every merit is allowed the work which accuracy of information and labour of reſearch can juſtly entitle it to, it may ſtill be ſaid, that he mars its general excellence by the introduction of falſe and idle theories. Nor can I conceal another very prominent defect, which is, a diſguſting and tedious repetition of ſimilar facts. Thus we are told twice in one page, that Cape Verd derives its name from the baobabs that grow on its ſummit; twice we are told that the palm-date tree produces cluſters which are called *diet;* thrice and more we are told, that the Moors nouriſh themſelves principally with gum; and many other ſuch inſtances of uſeleſs tautology.

"Yet it muſt be confeſſed there is ſuch a general diſplay of candour and modeſty in his work, and he ſo ſeldom aſſumes the magiſterial language of confidence and infallibility, that the reader is willing to pardon ſuch errors, which are certainly of ſubordinate importance in conſideration of the real pleaſure and inſtruction which he receives. There are many travellers who poſſeſs the defects of M. Golberry, but few who can boaſt his merits.

"With regard to the tranſlation there remains little to be ſaid. I have endeavoured to give it as faithfully and as elegantly as the hurry of a weekly publication would admit; and, under ſuch circumſtances, every candid judge will make ſome allowance for any hallucinations which may have eſcaped my vigilance. I am even aware that there *are* defects, though none I hope of importance; at leaſt, it has been my ardent wiſh, and my ceaſeleſs endeavours, to do every juſtice to my author which I could. If I have failed, I claim the leniency of criticiſm, and muſt ſeek to obliterate the remembrance of preſent errors by the accuracy of future exertions. It is ſeldom, perhaps never, the lot of man to pleaſe himſelf, when he is endeavouring to pleaſe others: thus, fidelity in my engagements to the public has often compelled me to perform that in one day, to which I would willingly have devoted two.

"In the notes I have ſought to elucidate, and ſometimes to enlarge, the information of the author. On many ſubjects of real importance, the limits of his work would not permit him to be diffuſe: this defect I have laboured to ſupply. It is indeed often impoſſible to inſert a quantity of correlative matter in the body of a work; for though it be connected with it, and intereſting to be known, yet it would only retard the equal and general progreſs of the main ſubject. Hence notes judiciouſly ſelected are an uſeful vehicle of inſtruction.

"The plates, plans, map, &c. have been correctly engraved from the author; three additional ones were, however, added to the preſent tranſlation, viz. the *Boa Conſtrictor*, the *African Dromedary*, and the *Elephant*."

The reſearches of M. Golberry are confined entirely to Weſtern Africa to the North of the Line, and principally relate to thoſe parts adjacent to the river Senegal. His official capacity gave him many opportunities of arriving at information, which is often difficult, and ſometimes impoſſible, to be attained by an ordinary traveller. His account of the gum and its concomitant trade is valuable and intereſting, as is likewiſe his deſcription of the gold mines of Bambouk, and the method of working them.

In his deſcriptions of the cuſtoms, manners, &c. of the various inhabitants of this part of Africa, he differs little from the uſual information of other travellers; nor is there any novelty in his remarks on the well known propenſity of the negroes to every kind of theft and low cunning, by which they endeavour, and ſometimes ſucceſsfully, to over-reach the Europeans. But it may be obſerved, that he ſuffers no ſhade of character, however minute, to eſcape his obſervation. The following account of negro *nonchalance* has a captivating appearance to us hardy iſlanders.

"The climate and character of the African blacks aſſimilate in ſuch a manner, as to render them ſingularly happy.

"Gifted with a careleſſneſs, which is totally *unique*, with an extreme agi-

lity, indolence, ſloth, and great ſobriety, the negro exiſts on his native ſoil in the ſweeteſt apathy, unconſcious of want, or the pain of privation; tormented neither with the cares of ambition, nor with the devouring ardour of deſire.

"To him the neceſſary and indiſpenſable articles of life are reduced to a very ſmall number; and thoſe endleſs wants which torment Europeans are not known amongſt the negroes of Africa; they exiſt only in thoſe things which are abſolutely ſuperfluous.

"There, phyſical neceſſities are few, and artificial ones none. The heat of the climate in which the negro exiſts renders cloathing a burthen to him, and makes him careleſs about the reſidence which he inhabits. Half an ell of linen ſuffices for his habiliments; and a few branches of trees, not worked into elegance, but covered with ſtraw or leaves conſtitute his houſe. If fire or a ſtorm deſtroy it, he cares not, for in eight days it is again rebuilt; nor need the labour of its owner be great, for the hands of his neighbours are offered to aſſiſt him.

"The uſual food of the negroes conſiſts of millet, rice, maize, potatoes, &c.; they likewiſe uſe yucca root. They dreſs their aliments by ſteam, and they ſeaſon them with gravy, ſome leaves or herbs, or elſe with butter, or the oil of the palm and cocoa tree.

"On the coaſts, and the banks of rivers, ſtreams, and lakes, their food conſiſts of greater variety, becauſe they mingle with it fiſh, and even cayman. Near the foreſts, they regale themſelves with game: pigeons, Guinea fowl, and poultry, abound in almoſt every part of Africa. The negro eats with great zeſt the fleſh of the elephant and hippotamus, and even the lizard: in ſhort, nothing diſguſts him; not even corrupted fleſh or ſtinking fiſh.

"In very healthy and fertile countries, covered with woods and paſture, theſe people rear cattle, goats, kids, and ſheep; they have alſo buffaloes. But in general the hunger of the negro is without energy; his food is ſimple and mild, and his reginen temperate.

"Twenty days' labour in the year will ſuffice for the cultivation of the fields, which produce all eſſential articles for the inhabitants.

"In this country, where territorial poſſeſſions are known, where individuals own lands, the negroes are rich, and the free men have almoſt always ſlaves, on whom devolve the ſcanty labour of a very ſimple and limited ſyſtem of agriculture; but in the greater part of Africa, a ſpot of ground is choſen by a whole village, who clear and cultivate it: the harveſt is made *in communibus*, and divided according to the number of mules; the old people make the diſtributions, without occaſioning the leaſt altercation; or elſe they depoſit it in public magazines, ſecured and watched, and portion it out according as it is wanted.

"Water is the ordinary drink of the negroes, but when they regale themſelves, their beverage is either palm or cocoa wine, or that procured from the banana tree; they alſo uſe a kind of beer, which they make in ſeveral parts, either of the juice of ſlightly acidulated fruits, or elſe with water, in which they have fermented rice, millet, or maize.

"Indigo and cotton grow at their feet without culture. The women collect a quantity of cotton ſufficient for each family; they bleach, purify, card, and ſpin it; and weavers, with an aſtoniſhingly ſimple apparatus, make it into linen, which is about ſix inches wide, and by joining theſe fillets they make their pieces. The indigenous indigo ſerves to colour theſe linens, one ell of which is ſufficient to form a complete dreſs for the lower claſs of negroes.

"In more wealthy countries they manufacture ſtuffs of a remarkable fineneſs and beauty; and the elegant pieces of cloth, the fine matts, baſkets, hats, ornaments, quivers, and other things which are brought by the chains of ſlaves from the interior, prove that the negroes poſſeſs a taſte and ſkilfulneſs, and that they delight in works which require delicacy and patience.

"The young negro is not attacked by love until his fourteenth year; then alone he begins to feel the longing of deſire, but without violence. At eighteen his heart makes a choice, and he adheres to it faithfully; he loves paſſionately, ſeeks the object of his affection, demands and obtains her. This firſt wife always preſerves his friendſhip and entire confidence, as well as the firſt place and rank in his houſe. But if the negro be rich, after a ſhort period has elapſed, he aſſociates with this firſt wife ſome concubines:—ſuch is the cuſtom in Africa, and it never interrupts domeſtic harmony.

"Thus all the wants and pleaſures of a negro are gratified without occaſioning to him the leaſt trouble either of mind or body: his ſoul hardly ever rouſes itſelf from its quiet and peaceful indolence; all violent paſſions, inquietudes, and fears, are almoſt unknown to him; his fataliſm makes him neither hope nor dread any event; he never murmurs, but ſubmits to all; and his life paſſes in unruffled calmneſs, in voluptuous indolence, which conſtitute his ſupreme pleaſure: hence we may reckon the negro among the moſt favoured and happy productions of nature.

"Such is, in fact, the picture of the bliſsful ſituation in which the negro lives on his natal ſoil. His ſoul is always tranquil and ſatisfied, and invulnerable to *ennui*, that fatal poiſon which afflicts only civilized, rich, ambitious, and proſperous ſocieties. Thoſe men who have remained neareſt to ſimple nature are exempted from the fatal effects of this venom, which produces more diſorders and crimes than is generally imagined."

He pays a high, and we are willing to hope deſerved, compliment to the character of our Engliſh merchants; and, indeed, at no time is he influenced by thoſe petty conſiderations of national enmity, which have ſometimes deteriorated the greateſt minds. Anxious only to commemorate worth, integrity and honour, he has always conceded to thoſe qualities their deſerved tribute, whether they were to be found in the African, the Spaniard, the Engliſhman, or the Frenchman.

His account of the albino (Vol. II, p. 231) is rendered additionally intereſting by the ample deſcription of this ſingular variation of the human ſpecies ſubjoined by the tranſlator.

We wiſh our limits would allow us to make various extracts, which would amply repay the reader's time by their novelty and inſtruction, particularly thoſe parts relative to the baobab tree, the tropical diſeaſes, the ſlave trade, and eſpecially the very intereſting account of the cameleon, which M. Golberry is decidedly of opinion does not, nor cannot, exiſt upon air; an aſſertion which his curious experiments ſufficiently teſtify. He likewiſe demonſtrates, that their variation of colour does not ariſe (as is generally ſuppoſed) from the body or ſubſtance on which it may accidentally repoſe, as, when at liberty, its native hue is invariably a fine green; and all the other ſhades which it aſſumes ariſe ſolely from the operation of internal chagrin and trouble.

"Whenever I kept my cameleons confined in a cage, and there plagued and tormented them, I always eaſily ſucceeded in exciting a degree of irritation and anger, which they manifeſted by expiring the air ſo ſtrong, as to be heard: they likewiſe became thin, and their colour gradually became dull. If I continued to diſquiet them, the dull green changed to a yellow tinge; then to yellow, ſpotted with red; next a yellow-brown, ſpotted with red-brown; then a grey-brown, ſpotted with black; and laſtly, from ſhade to ſhade, they at length became almoſt black, and more and more thin. Theſe are the only colours in which I could ſucceed in making them aſſume.

"After having thus tormented and kept them priſoners during a number of days, I ſet them free. I carried them to a tree, or into the graſs; and however black and meagre they were, they quickly aſſumed their green colour, and their uſual ſtate of ſolidity.

"Reiterated experiments have therefore convinced me, that the cameleon, in a ſtate of perfect liberty, is always fat, and of a green hue; and that in a ſtate of captivity not only its colour becomes changed, but its health alſo experiences an alteration.

"I have often wrapped my cameleons up in white, red, blue, violet, green, and yellow ſtuffs, and left them thus for whole days together; at the end of which, when I viſited my poor captives, I found them neither white, red, blue, violet, yellow, nor a fine green; but, on the contrary, always of that yellow-green, that tarniſhed yellow, or that grey-black, which they for ever aſſume, when in diſtreſs and ſuffering."

His details on the dromedary, that patient, modeſt, unaſſuming animal, that friend of man in the parched wilds of Africa, where no cooling fountain iſſues to refreſh his thirſt, and which he traverſes for ſucceſſive weeks, expoſed to the heat of a burning ſun that ſheds "intolerable day," are at once intereſting and impreſſive. The reader ſympathiſes with the author, and laments with him the hard lot of the Arab's companion during his days of infancy.

We cannot diſmiſs the preſent work without paying a deſerved commendation to M. Golberry, and regretting that any circumſtances ſhould have prevented him from executing, in their full extent, his intentions, though we hope he will yet be able to preſent to the public his remaining information at no very diſtant period. The tranſlation appears to be executed with fidelity, and the notes are, in general, illuſtrative of thoſe topics on which the author could not dwell more largely. F.

ART. VIII. *The Revolutionary Plutarch: exhibiting the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters, Literary, Military, and Political, in the recent Annals of the French Republic; the greater Part from the Original Information of a Gentleman reſident at Paris. To which, as an Appendix, is re-printed entire, the celebrated Pamphlet of "Killing no Murder."* 2 *vols.* 12*mo.* 1804.

SOME of theſe ſketches we are informed have already appeared in the columns of a newſpaper, though the author adds, "they have been reviſed, corrected, or augmented, before they were collected together in the preſent publication."

It has been obſerved by Swift, that "all great changes have the ſame effect upon commonwealths that thunder has upon liquors, making the dregs fly up to the top: the loweſt plebeians riſe to the head of affairs, and there preſerve themſelves by repreſenting the nobles and other friends to the old government as enemies to the public." This remark was never more juſtly exemplified than in the French Revolution; a revolution which entirely ſubverted the antient order of things, immolated on the ſcaffold their legitimate ſovereigns, deſpoiled the nobility of their rights and privileges, levelled all ranks of ſociety, and deluged France and Europe with blood, in order to place at the helm of affairs, barbers, beggars, ſwindlers, and gameſters. In peruſing the preſent work, we were perpetually ſhocked at the account of atrocities more barbarous than ever diſgraced the moſt ſavage hordes of the human race; more barbarous, becauſe they were refinements upon deteſtable and ſanguinary cruelty; not the raſh and inconſiderate actions of men heated by perſecution, abſorbed by ſurrounding danger, and impelled by the principle of ſelf-defence; but the cool calculations of unheard-of villany, the ſyſtematic conduct of blood-thirſty wretches, whoſe very names, connected as they are with ſuch abhorred crimes, inſpire ſentiments of horror and diſmay.

We are by no means diſpoſed to conſider the delineations here preſented to us as in any manner exaggerated; on the contrary, we have abundant reaſon to ſuppoſe Frenchmen capable of ſuch barbarities, and we have likewiſe numerous teſtimonies from other writers in ſupport (if ſupport were needed) of the aſſertions of the preſent author. The only characters on which the mind can repoſe with any degree of ſelf-complacency, amid the whole here brought forward (thirty-five in number), are thoſe of Moreau, of Pichegru, and of Fanny de Beauharnois, now married to Louis Buonaparte. The two former, indeed, are not without ſome ſtains, and particularly Moreau, whoſe

denunciation of Pichegru, his friend, his fellow-warrior, and his inſtructor, can never be effaced from his otherwiſe generally eſtimable character.

In the ſecond volume is a curious code of inſtructions, *ſaid* to have been confided to Andreoſſy while on his public miſſion in England, and which, if it be ſo, muſt for ever be a damning proof of French perfidy and French villany.

In the firſt volume we are informed that,

"Amongſt other inventions to inſult loyalty, to honour diſaffection, and to encourage diſcontentment againſt lawful governments, Fouché, aſſiſted by Talleyrand, made out, after the peace of Luneville, a liſt of all known perſons in Europe, ſtateſmen, politicians, and authors, who had either written or ſpoken for monarchy, morality, religion, or who had publiſhed opinions in favour of modern innovations, praiſed the French Revolution, and extolled its paſt and preſent republican rulers. This liſt begins with the letter A, and finiſhes with Z, and is a large volume in folio, left with the commiſſaries of police in all the frontier towns of France. In *the margin* oppoſite to each name, are inſtructions for the police commiſſary how to act towards travellers: if royaliſts, either to arreſt them or affront them; to ſend them back with inſult, or to permit them to continue their way with precaution, accompanied by a ſpy or a gens d'armes; but, if *faſhionable patriots*, to receive them with more or leſs revolutionary diſtinction, either by the commandant and the municipality *en maſſe*, or only to *honour* them by a viſit of the police commiſſary; either to feaſt them at the expence of the republic in ſtyle, or privately by the commiſſary.

"This curious liſt contains, beſides the names of ſeveral *foreigners*, thoſe of *ſtate creditors:* they are to be ſtopped under different pretences, until they loſe all patience, and are *by no means permitted to go to Paris.* If they become troubleſome, they are to be eſcorted to the other ſide of the French frontiers by gens d'armes, and forbid to return, under pain of being regarded and puniſhed as ſpies.——Mengaud, the police commiſſary at Calais, has one of theſe liſts, which explains a part of his late inſolent conduct towards different Britiſh travellers* ".

The peruſal of this brought to our minds the circumſtance of *Dennis the Critic*, as he is generally called, who having in his tragedy of "*Liberty Aſſerted*," which was acted with great ſucceſs, indulged himſelf in ſome virulent abuſe of the French nation, thought it of ſuch political conſequence, that he imagined Louis XIV would make a point, at the peace, of having him delivered up to his reſentment. He ſolicited the Duke of Marlborough to make ſome clauſe in his favour; and, being upon a viſit to a friend, who lived on the coaſt of Suſſex, he ſaw a ſhip making towards land; when, conceiving this was a French veſſel come to ſeize him, he exclaimed, that he was betrayed, and made the beſt of his way to London, without taking leave of his hoſt. We fear that there will be found many authors, who, on reading the above account, will conceive, like Dennis, that he is the particular object of the Firſt Conſul's hatred, and will turn over his productions with anxiety and diſmay, to ſee if he has unguardedly uttered a ſentence which can be tortured into an accuſation.

On the whole, the preſent work, though not preſenting much novelty, will prove an acceptable preſent to every true Briton, who feels the character he is called upon to ſupport in the preſent conteſt, and would wiſh to appreciate juſtly the *character* of thoſe who envy his conſtitutional bleſſings, and would deſtroy his happineſs. The language is often incorrect, and ſeldom riſes above mediocrity. The "Appendix" was hardly worth re-printing.

"* La Police de Fouché devoilé, page 44. The author has ſeen one of theſe liſts depoſited at the police office at Cologne, and by the names of Pitt, Windham, Grenville, &c. &c. were ſome very curious inſtructions, which prove the illiberal, unjuſt, and *cruel* characters of Buonaparte and his miniſters.

ART. IX. *Letters of a Mameluke; or a Moral and Critical Picture of the Manners of Paris. With Notes by the Tranſlator. From the French of Joſeph Lavallée.* 2 *vols.* 12*mo.* 1804.

WE have read theſe volumes with ſome degree of pleaſure, though not with unmingled ſatisfaction. The author is ſometimes an apologiſt, and ſometimes an accuſer; but always an admirer of the Revolution and of Buonaparte, and a palliator of the crimes of both:—negatively we mean. Aſſuming as he has an unlimited ſcope for remark, and a convenient ſhroud for hallucinations, a power of minute inveſtigation, and a facility in declaring his ſentiments in the ſuppoſitious character of his Mameluke, we think he might have ſketched more accurately his picture; he might have drawn with more vigor and life the predominant traits of character, and grouped with greater energy and availability the exiſting perſonages who now preſide over the welfare of his native country. The "Manners of Paris," abſtractedly conſidered, are the manners of its rulers and its ſuperior claſſes (for *ſuperior claſſes* there certainly are, and as indubitably as under the *ancièn regime*, whatever the vivacious Pariſians may affect to believe); and in ſketching off *theſe*, there was room to have diſplayed ſomething beyond the common routine of things. But the apology for this neglect or omiſſion is probably to be found in the preſent abject ſtate of the French nation, and the degradation of its preſs; indeed, the author aptly obſerves in his preface (perhaps with a fly alluſion to this very thing, though *apparently* connected with the fallibility of human judgement), "that *he* would really be a madman who ſhould affirm that he has ſeen with his own eyes, and to maintain that he has ſeen clearly."

M. Lavallée certainly does not always appreciate the French character juſtly, and is palpably partial to his countrymen, ſo much ſo as to be blind to their moſt notorious defects. What can we ſay to a man, who ventures to aſſert, in 1803, that the French nation is the "*greateſt*, the moſt heroic, the moſt *generous*, the moſt warlike, *perhaps* that the world ever produced"—or who tells us, that "majeſty, greatneſs, *loyalty*, bravery, *ſincerity*, *frankneſs*, *diſintereſtedneſs*, and CLEMENCY!!!" are the characteriſtics of the French nation, and that "*alone* on the face of the earth, the French nation is IMMACULATE!"

"O ſhame! where is thy bluſh!"

Perceiving, as we have, in almoſt every page, ſuch flagrant evidences of national partiality, our expectations and our confidence were of courſe greatly diminiſhed. We neither looked for nor found a faithful picture of the preſent French character, but, on the contrary, the work exhibits, in either point of view, an exaggerated *caricatura*. When M. Lavallée forſakes his *Bruyerean* pencil, he is by far more pleaſing; and what he loſes (probably) in ſelf-complacency, he certainly gains in public eſtimation. We cannot ſufficiently applaud his humanity to the brute creation; and his anecdote of a faithful dog in the ſecond volume is another honourable teſtimony to the virtues of the canine brotherhood.

It is well known that the antient Gauls were ſubdued by the Francs, a warlike nation, who gave to their conquered ſubjects, in a great meaſure, their own peculiar cuſtoms, manners, &c. But who could have ſought (our author excepted) for an explication of the French revolution in this remote event? M. Lavallée gravely attempts to prove that theſe two people were never ſo completely blended, as not to leave a very obvious

ſhade of character between them: the antient nobility, monarchy, &c. were the Francs; the people the Gauls: therefore, in order to retaliate, and pay off an old debt of fifteen hundred years ſtanding, our modern Gauls drove their antient conquerors out of the kingdom, and enacted all the et cæteras of the revolution!

Conſidered however on the whole, the preſent work will certainly afford amuſement to a very numerous claſs of readers, whoſe taſtes, not much refined by critical detergents, can ſwallow the bitter with the ſweet, provided the latter predominate, which we willingly allow to be the caſe on the preſent occaſion. The Citizen of the World, by Dr. Goldſmith, in all probability ſuggeſted the idea of a Mameluke to M. Lavallée; but the ſuperiority is decidedly in favour of the former.

The general ſtyle of the tranſlation is good, though there are many galliciſms, and ſometimes vernacular inelegancies; as "it *has* ſeemed to me." "I *have* been of opinion." "I *have* thought that it was proper." "It is from the combination of theſe agents that *in the long run*." The laſt expreſſion frequently occurs, but would diſgrace the columns of a newſpaper; nor can we (being without the original) divine the meaning of the following ſentence: "They have bears, and think it a comic amuſement to exhibit their awkward geſtures, *and at the heavy motions of their clumſy ſtructure*. II, p. 90."

ART. X. *A Rough Sketch of Modern Paris; or, Letters on the Society, Manners, Public Curioſities, and Amuſements in that Capital. Written during the laſt two Months of* 1801, *and the firſt five of* 1802. *By J. G. Lemaiſtre, Eſq. Second Edition.* 1 *vol.* 8*vo.* 1803.

THE firſt edition of this work was publiſhed anonymouſly, but its rapid ſale and increaſing popularity have emboldened its author to prefix his name to the preſent impreſſion of it. We do not think there was any reaſon for his previous timidity (if timidity it was), on the ſcore of its intereſt and amuſement, though we regret and ſtrongly reprobate the marked partiality which Mr. Lemaiſtre has invariably ſhewn towards the character, actions, and general policy of Buonaparte. We are no advocate for abuſe, even of our enemies; it can never do good, but may produce infinite harm; nor where there is room for praiſe, however limited, do we wiſh to ſee it neglected, for the purpoſe of induſtriouſly beſtowing cenſure; but in a character ſo notoriouſly infamous as that of the preſent ruler of France, ſo diſgraced by every crime, ſo ſtained with every ſpecies of moral turpitude and political duplicity, we cannot, without diſguſt, behold an Engliſhman beſtowing, in every inſtance, epithets of the higheſt admiration on *ſuch a man*. Nor is his palliation, that he ſpeaks of him conſidered only at the time of his (the author's) being at Paris, without any reference to the paſt or to the ſucceeding events, occaſioned by his inordinate ambition, or rather policy, which may however be conſidered as equally paſt, relative to the preſent edition of the work before us, in any reſpect ſatisfactory.

> "Speak of him *as he is*:
> Nothing *extenuate*, nor ſet down
> Aught in *malice*."

Were it not for this one objection, we ſhould conſider Mr. Lemaiſtre's publication as a pleaſing and faithful ſketch of modern Paris. Like all other ſojourners in that place of luxury, vice, debauchery, and immorality, he warmly caſtigates the profligacy of its inhabitants, and wonders how the young Pariſians can command their amorous propenſities, when

embracing the naked forms of their fair countrywomen. The anſwer given by an elderly lady to whom he imparted his aſtoniſhment, is ſtriking: "Believe me, Sr, our young men ſee all this with the moſt perfect indifference!"

Mr. L. conſiders the French character as greatly diveſted of its former gaiety and proverbial vivacioufneſs; indeed, he draws a moſt ſombre picture of the ſociety of modern Paris, ſuch as cannot make us anxious to quit our own fireſides and elegant aſſemblies; but in this it muſt be remarked, that he differs greatly from other narrators, and eſpecially from the deſcriptions given us by M. Lavallée, who, as a native, may be conſidered as able to give a more comprehenſive view of French manners and French ſociety than a mere reſident can. Novelty frequently makes impreſſions which are very diſtant from truth; and it is not until we have learnt to view things with indifference, that we can view them with impartiality, or delineate them with fidelity.

Our author's account of the inſtitution for the deaf and dumb is ſingularly intereſting; as is likewiſe his deſcription of the ſavage of Avignon: his remarks on the paintings contained in the *Muſée Central des Arts*, do not often diſplay the ſkill of the connoiſſeur, but always the liberality of the gentleman. He views the foibles and the vices of the people with a keen and ſcrutiniſing eye, and his delineations are generally pleaſingly correct, if not always ſtrikingly impreſſive. The preſs is very careleſsly corrected.

ART. XI. *Narrative Poems. By J. D'Iſraeli. Small 4to.* 1803. *pp.* 55.

THIS ſmall book conſiſts of three pleaſing tales, told in tolerably harmonious lines. The principal one called "The Carder and the Carrier," is taken from Boccaccio, though without any acknowledgment to that effect by the author: this we think ought to have been done. "Cominge" is founded on a well known circumſtance. "The Tale addreſſed to a Sybarite" contains nothing new or ſtriking. We do not think the preſent work likely to add much to the literary reputation which Mr. D. may have already acquired. The verſification is not remarkably correct, but it is ſmooth, and ſeldom offends by any harſh combinations, or improper rhymes. It is very neatly printed.

ART. XII. *An Inquiry into the Structure and Animal Œconomy of the Horſe; comprehending the Diſeaſes to which his Limbs and Feet are ſubject, with proper Directions for Shoeing; and pointing out a Method for aſcertaining his Age until his twelfth Year. To which is added an Attempt to explain the Laws of his Progreſſive Motion, on Mechanical and Anatomical Principles. The whole illuſtrated by ſeventeen Copper Plates. 2nd Edition, Reviſed and Corrected. By Richard Lawrence, Veterinary Surgeon, Birmingham.*

WE do not ordinarily notice ſecond editions; but the book before us coming abroad with extraordinary pretenſions, our duty to the public and to the author himſelf induces us to diſpenſe with a general rule. After the elegant engravings, fine type, and modiſh paper, with which Mr. R. L. makes his appearance before the public, we were moſt forcibly ſtricken, as others of our critical brethren have formerly been, with a curious advertiſement immediately preceding the firſt chapter of the work: to wit, 'The reader is requeſted to obſerve that this treatiſe has no connection whatever with one publiſhed by John Lawrence.' We recollect be-

ing at a coffee houſe, when this unique advertiſement firſt appeared, when it was not unreaſonably demanded---Can it poſſibly be neceſſary to inform the public, that Richard is not John? or has Richard borrowed rather too freely from his name-ſake, and attempts this notable method of concealment? On ourſelves, we muſt own, it had rather a ludicrous effect, putting us in mind of the contentions for the ſuperiority of their wares in quacks and ſhopkeepers; bringing to our remembrance the following comical advertiſement of a man in our native place, and in the days of our youth, who ſold *oppoſition* toys and ſweat cates for his young *readers*. 'Be ſure you enquire for the old original ſign of the coxcomb, where the beſt lollipops are ſold.' We ſeriouſly adviſe Mr. *John* Lawrence, who is a humoriſt, to take up the cudgels, and attack his grave and ſententious antagoniſt in his own way, by aſſuring the indiſcriminating public, that his work has no connection whatever with one written by *Richard* Lawrence.

The drawings in this work are executed by the hand of the author, as a part of his profeſſion. Some appear to be copied from French books, others are original. They are of unequal, but generally of conſiderable, merit; indeed theſe, and the good ſtyle of compoſition in which the work is written, form the chief, probably the only, value of the work, which, enveloped in elegant binding, is as fit as any we know for the honour of a place in the library of a man of faſhion. The dedication to Lord Heathfield is a reſpectful and decent beadroll of the common place topics in uſe on ſuch occaſions; and, what is ſingularly to his honour, the noble Lord deſerves all, and even more, than is ſaid in his commendation. The preface is ſo well written, that every man verſant in the ſubject muſt inſtantly feel a regret, that he who had ſuch handſome clothing in which to inveſt them could furniſh none other than old, familiar, and hacknied ideas. Even Tully is brought forward, to vouch, in his own native and eloquent language, that a farrier ought to know his buſineſs! But there is a ſtill ſtronger objection to the preface: it contains ſentiments which are neither ingenuous nor true, of which, however, in ſtrong probability, the author may not be aware: ſo eaſy it is, in certain caſes, for the human mind to become its own dupe. We allude to thoſe high modern veterinary pretenſions ſo fully and unanſwerably expoſed by Mr. John Lawrence. We would aſk Mr. R. L., what is the nature of thoſe original improvements, or where are they to be found, of which he makes ſuch ſtately boaſt, both on the behalf of himſelf and others? If they are to be found in his preſent publication, we, at leaſt, are not ſufficiently ſharp-ſighted to make the diſcovery; for to us, the book preſents not even the ſemblance of novelty, either in idea, fact, method, or principle: all, all *collectanea;* collected from various authors, French and Engliſh, and given in a very neat and conciſe abridgement; indeed, in a form ſo very conciſe, that it appears as though the diſcreet author dreaded nothing ſo much as overloading the memory or underſtanding of his reader.

We can afford ſpace but for a ſlight general ſurvey; the objects of which we recommend ſeriouſly to this author's attention, who is indubitably a man of talents, and who, to write well and uſefully, needs but to be practically acquainted with the ſubjects on which he treats. His chapter on ſhoeing is a copy of the college practice, unaccompanied by novelty, or that power of diſcrimination ſo very requiſite in the caſe, which experience only in horſes and riding over

the roads can furniſh. As a ſpecimen of Mr. L.'s diſpatch of the moſt difficult, or rather generally incurable, caſes, take the following: 'BONE SPAVIN. Frequent bliſters ſhould be reſorted to on the firſt attack, and, if theſe do not ſucceed, the part ſhould be fired without loſs of time.' Why, yes, that we learn from old Blundeville, and from every ſucceeding writer on the ſubject ſince: but has Mr. L. ever ſeen a confirmed ſpavin ſo cured? If he really has, why not tell the where and the when? if not, why leave his readers in a dangerous uncertainty? 'BOG SPAVIN. Repeated bliſters are here alſo neceſſary.' Pray, has the author ever known a bog ſpavin cured by bliſtering? or is he ignorant of the total inefficiency of that practice, on the invariable and continued experience of more than a century? The note on windgalls (enlarged *burſæ mucoſæ*) is abſolutely ludicrous, and the word *diſappeared* ſingularly unfortunate. If windgalls are caught in the ſtable, by the horſe being obliged to ſtand up-hill, ſurely they would be confined to the hinder legs, as ſupporting the heavieſt burden. 'In the practice of ſurgery, the catalogue of ſalves, ointments, &c. has been *of late years* very judiciouſly curtailed.' Yes, and before even the *early years* of Mr. L., by our beſt veterinary authorities. We very well recollect the caſe in which Saintbel performed the operation of bronchotomy, and had much rather have read ſome new caſe of this author's practice, than an old one which has been ſo often repeated. The caution againſt pinching the *trachea*, or wind-pipe, in the practice of *coughing* the horſe, as it is termed, is very proper; indeed, it is a barbarous and bad cuſtom, for which the world would thank Mr. L. to find a good ſubſtitute: but we never ſuppoſed, at the time, that the defect in the horſe on which the profeſſor operated aroſe from ſuch cauſe. If this author had nothing more to lay to Mr. Taplin's charge than the *miſnomer* of gall-bladder, he had far better have omitted a note which muſt appear invidious. The arguments in favour of preſerving the full ſuit of hair upon a cart horſe's legs, in order to keep them clean, we have heard admired as a piece of acute ſophiſtry, which did infinite credit to the author's talent at ratiocination. The age of the horſe to be diſcovered until his twelfth year, if we recollect aright, was firſt noted by a French author: the certainty and conſequence of the rule much upon a level. The education of the horſe, the phyſiology of his progreſſive power, &c. are copied from the French writers, their errors included. Mr. L., not practical himſelf on horſemanſhip, cannot be expected to make a judicious ſelection; but, as a man of reflection, he ought to have been aware of a ſimilar defect amongſt the French, who know little but the name of horſe racing, which is the natural and practical teſt of the rules of progreſſion. He ought to have been appriſed of the uncertainty and fallibility of even the moſt plauſible theories. What vain hope could poſſibly induce Mr. L., the ſurgeon, to commit himſelf ſo unfortunately on the ſubject of racing and ſpeedy riding, when his book holds out a probability that he was never within ſide a racing ſtable in his life? Had he ever been amongſt race horſes, he would not have accuſed their keepers (p. 163) of leaving them with *their hoods on* in the ſtable. The remark on the fore-quarters of Eclipſe, the famous race horſe, is a ſtale one, originally made by thoſe who were incompetent to the queſtion. The beſt judges allowed that his ſhoulder and fore-quarter were calculated, in a ſupreme degree, for ſpeed; nor need another word be ſuperadded to the well known fact, that the

length of his ſtride was enormous. On the fore and hinder quarters, Mr. L. is arguing like a man walking in the dark, without being able to perceive the jet of the argument. *All horſes right in the ſhoulders will go, however unable they may be to ſtay.* The account of bred horſes, and of Arabians, appears obviouſly to have been drawn from the chapter on the turf, in Mr. John Lawrence's treatiſe: the ſpeculations on breeding (p. 190), probably from the northern tour of an agricultural writer, or from the reveries of the author's nurſe. Putting uſeful Cub out of the queſtion, we have, more than once, known an animal of the deſcription which Mr. L. deſignates as 'heterogeneous monſters,' produce at market three hundred guineas: pity but it had been in his power to have inveſtigated, in all its points and bearings, the ſubject of the laſt and momtory ſentence of his note; his advice might then have had an object. If French theory (p. 201) avers that a horſe is more liable to fall in his trot than his canter, Engliſh practice doth not affirm the verdict. The remarks on trotting (p. 207), experience may, perhaps, one day, repreſent to him as pure, milky, natural nonſenſe, to be equalled only by thoſe in p. 213 on galloping. The terms *hand gallop* and *full gallop* are booriſh and obſolete; *blood-horſe* is vague and indeterminate, and not now in frequent uſe with the cognoſcenti. On the running thruſh, as the conſequence of bad ſhoeing excluſively, Mr. L. does not write without book, but without ſufficient experience. Two young horſes ſhall be taken together into the ſtable, ſhod in the beſt and in a ſimilar manner, groomed and fed alike; the one ſhall remain with legs and feet cool and dry, the other ſhall, in a few weeks, have a greaſy defluxion through the aperture of the frog. The caſe is as common as the deciſive tone of juvenile doctors and well-fed profeſſors. Mr. L. ſpeaks fairly and humanely of the poor beaſt who is the ſubject of his labours, and, we truſt, feels not in the ordinary common-place way: on this head certain ideas obtrude upon our minds, which we chuſe to refer to the penetration and diſcuſſion of the intelligent reader.

Mr. L., we truſt, will, in a ſhort time, feel himſelf under an obligation to us for theſe remarks, however ſevere they may at preſent ſeem. We do not by any means pretend to aſſert, that nothing is to be found good or uſeful in his book; but that, of the good, his right is not in fee-ſimple: the tenure is all *copy-hold*. We regret that he who has learned to arrange his words and ſyllables, and to conſtruct his ſentences with ſo much art, ſhould employ them only in enunicating the ideas of others. We deſire to ſee ſuch a writer in a more appropriate and original character.

THEATRICAL INFORMATION.

DRURY Lane.---A new Comedy was produced at this Theatre on Tueſday, Feb. 7, entitled "The Soldier's Daughter." It is written by Mr. Cherry, an actor belonging to the houſe. The following are the characters and plot of the piece.

Dramatis Perſonæ:----Governor Heartall, Mr. Dowton; Frank Heartall, Mr. Banniſter, jun.; Malfort ſen., Mr. Powell; Malfort jun.,

Mr. Pope; Captain Woodley, Mr. Ruſſel; Mr. Ferret, Mr. Palmer; Simon, Mr. Caulfield; Timothy Quaint, Mr. Collins; William, Mr. Chatterly; Tom, Mr. Webb; Footman, Mr. Evans:----The Widow Cheerly, Mrs. Jordan; Mrs. Malfort, Mrs. Young; Julia, Miſs H. Kelly; Mrs. Fidget, Mrs. Sparks; Mrs. Townly, Mrs. Maddocks; Suſan, Mrs. Scott.

The following is the ſtory of the play:

At the commencement of the Comedy we find Malfort ſen. has been for ſeveral years in the Eaſt Indies, having left his only ſon behind in England to ſettle ſome family affairs, and to follow with all convenient ſpeed. On his departure, the younger Malfort launches into all the pleaſures of the town, and marries the daughter of a city banker, enters into partnerſhip with his brother, and, from neglect and unlucky ſpeculation, bankruptcy proves to be the iſſue of this imprudent connexion. The younger Malfort, fearful to diſcloſe his marriage and diſtreſſes to his father, is now reduced to the bittereſt want, and with his amiable wife and only child, are lodged in humble apartments in Jermyn Street; in which houſe a young and wealthy widow from the country occupies the principal ſuite of rooms, who, for the firſt time, has viſited London under the immediate protection of Mr. Ferret, who is alſo factor in England for the elder Malfort. Frank Heartall, a young merchant of a benevolent but volatile diſpoſition, is captivated by the Widow at the Opera, and determines to find out who and what ſhe is: he traces her to her lodging, and, in his endeavours to procure an interview with her, encounters Julia, the child of Malfort, who artleſsly conducts him to her mother, whom he perceives under circumſtances of peculiar affliction. This interview is interrupted by the entrance of Malfort, to whom Heartall apologiſes for his intruſion: and, affected by their diſtreſſes, takes an almoſt immediate method of alleviating their ſufferings, and makes the child the agent of his bounty. This circumſtance is tortured by the malevolent Ferret into intentional crime and villany, and thus repreſented to Governor Heartall, in order to incenſe him againſt his generous nephew. In the interim, the Widow is appriſed of the poverty of her fellow-lodgers, introduces herſelf to them, and, by a delicate ſtratagem, beſtows on them the means of preſent comfort. The hypocritical Ferret endeavours by every poſſible contrivance to thwart the views of Frank Heartall, and by an anonymous letter, inflaming the jealouſy of Malfort jun., endangers the lives of both parties, in the villanous expectancy of becoming heir to the property of the father and the uncle. On the arrival of Captain Woodley (brother to the Widow), who recogniſes Heartall as his old ſchool-fellow, and by whom he is informed of his paſſion for the lady, but ſtill ignorant that ſhe is the ſiſter of his friend, an *equivoque* enſues, which gives a free ſcope to the raillery and vivacity of the accompliſhed Widow. The elder Malfort now returns from India, of which the artful Ferret has full information; and, as he has been the means of concealing the father and ſon from the knowledge of each other, he haſtes to the younger Malfort, and offers him large ſums immediately, to fly from the malice of his enemies, from penury, and diſgrace, thinking thereby to avoid the impending ſhame that threatens him. Old Malfort, conducted by Simon, his faithful ſteward, traces Ferret to the apartments of his ſon, where, after ſeverely reprobating his conduct, he renounces all future connexion with him, and abandons him to his feelings. Mal-

fort jun. advances; they recogniſe each other, and the father takes his afflicted ſon and his amiable conſort to his immediate forgiveneſs and protection. A general muſter of all parties takes place at the Governor's houſe, where Ferret meets to confront his numerous accuſers: his art cannot furniſh him with any palliation of his crimes; and he pleads the vice of avarice as his only excuſe, endeavouring to atone for his enormities by beſtowing on the young ſoldier the reſidue of his wealth. Young Heartall's conduct is proved to be the reſult of benevolence, and he is rewarded by the forgiveneſs of his uncle, and the fair hand of the lovely Widow.

This Comedy certainly poſſeſſes merit; but it is the merit of the day. It wants *ſalt* (as Dr. Johnſon once obſerved on a ſimilar occaſion), to keep it from putrefaction. The characters are rather ſketches than finiſhed portraits; nor are any of them entirely new to the ſtage. In the conduct of the plot there is, however, a conſiderable knowledge of ſtage effect diſplayed; and though the ſituations are not always arranged with felicity, yet, in general, they produce ſome effect upon the audience. We muſt confeſs we trembled for the author, when we found Frank Heartall and the Widow Cheerly bring their concerns to a good ending in the third act: we were prepared for ſome dull ſtuff to eke out the remaining two; but, luckily, our expectations were diſappointed, and, by the unexpected arrival of Captain Woodley, much pleaſing intricacy was produced.

The character of Mr. Ferret is extremely familiar to the ſtage; and his ſudden repentance in the fifth act, his tedious deſcription of his motives for his villany, and his philippic againſt avarice, are ſo thoroughly *outré*, that we could not forbear ſmiling. This is not at all neceſſary to the denouement of the piece, and might, we think, have been left out with great advantage to it.

We cannot but reprobate the nauſeous and ſickening recurrence of *ſentiment* which this play preſents: worſe than the worſt novel that ever iſſued from the Minerva Preſs, in Leadenhall Street. We would juſt hint, that legitimate comedy diſdains to ſpeak eternally in metaphor, but relies on a bold colouring and maſterly ſtrain of character for its permanent ſucceſs. An author may gain the temporary end of temporary applauſe by theſe *clap-traps*, which are certain to captivate the galleries; but the judicious few muſt pity the depravity of public taſte and public writers. Sentiments which ſuit the occaſion, and appear to flow naturally from the exiſting circumſtances, are always gratifying; but when they are dragged in head and ſhoulders, without any attention whatſoever to propriety, they either ſhew a poverty of real genius in the author, or a weak mind which courts popularity by the eaſieſt methods. In the preſent inſtance, the characters reminded us forcibly of Hudibras, who, we are told, was ſo poetically metaphorical, that he

"..... could not ope
" His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*."

The acting was in every reſpect good. Mrs. Jordan and the junior Banniſter diſplayed their ſuperior comic powers to great effect. The frank, generous, open-hearted, but giddy merchant, found an excellent repreſentative in the latter, as did the gay, buxom Widow Cheerly in the former. Dowton's Governor Heartall was a finiſhed piece of acting; and Collins in Timothy Quaint (a character, by the bye, well conceived by the author) frequently convulſed the houſe with laughter. Pope, as uſual, whined through his part; his delivery of the Prologue was ſomething better:

but Mrs. Jordan gave great effect to the Epilogue, which was written quite *à la militaire.*

The play itſelf was received with unanimous approbation, and given out for a ſecond repreſentation without one diſſentient voice.

Covent Garden, Feb. 20.---Congreve's Tragedy of the Mourning Bride was played at this theatre for the firſt time during the preſent ſeaſon. We do not conceive that this play, though certainly poſſeſſing a great ſhare of poetical merit, is at all calculated to pleaſe an audience of the beginning of the nineteenth century, who diſplay a much greater predilection for unmeaning verboſity and unnatural intricacies, than for the ſolid ſenſe, profound delineation of character, and attic elegance, which characterize the productions of our legitimate dramatiſts. It does however credit to the diſcernment of the managers of this theatre to attempt ſuch revivals, and endeavour to bring back the public taſte to its juſt ſtandard.

Mrs. Siddons, in the character of Zara, diſplayed all her uſual energy and inimitable excellence in her juſt conception of the poet's meaning; and ſhe found an able coadjutor in her brother, whom we ſeldom remember to have ſeen to greater advantage. The repreſentation of the other characters does not require particular obſervation.

☞ *We ſhall give an account in our next Number of the laſt new Comedy at Covent Garden Theatre, called "Love Sounds the Alarm," by Mr. Holman.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS

Written by the Sea-ſide, in a Gale of Wind.

By Thomas Clio Rickman.

FAMILIAR is that howl, that roar, to me,
And welcome to my ſoul this dreary ſcene;
Dear to my view this toſt and troublous ſea,
The ſurge white foaming, and the blaſt ſo keen.

I hail the horrors that around me throng,
While gathers in the weſt the tempeſt black;
And as terrific wave drives wave along,
And bears the beach in crathing thunder back,

I hail the ſcene! and in my raptur'd ſoul
Dear penſive Melancholy mounts her throne,
Subdues each feeling to her dear controul;
And each ſublime ſenſation makes my own.

Amidſt my heart's impreſſive tender glow,
Mix'd with the grandeur of the objects round,
Sweet retroſpection bids the tear to flow,
To ſoothe, to elevate, but not to wound.

Delicious memory brings to view again
Friends and aſſociates, paſt, long paſt away;
With whom I've ſail'd upon this boiſterous main,
With whom in many a diſtant port been gay;

With whom I've pac'd thy fretful murmuring ſtrand,
And talk'd of thoſe we lov'd, and abſ nt far;
And ſigh'd again to ſee that happy land,
Which held our heart's ador'd—our polar ſtar!

Oft, too, majeſtic main! thy ſands along,
When ſcarce a zephyr fann'd the lucid tide,

I've dwelt enraptur'd o'er ſome claſſic ſong,
While lov'd MARIA wander'd by my ſide.

And oft times, when the moon's reſplendent ray,
Beſpangling far thy ſcarcely moving wave,
The white cliffs ſilver'd that o'erhung our way,
Projecting high,—in majeſty array'd;

Enamour'd have we trod thy pebbly ſhore;
Our glowing breaſts alike impell'd, inſpir'd;
And, charm'd with all around us, ſought no more,
And felt a preſent heaven, nor more deſir'd.

Thus Memory dwells ecſtatic on the paſt,
And muſing Melancholy, ſoothing power!
Mixes her pleaſing plaint with ev'ry blaſt,
And throbs my breaſt reſponſive to the roar.

Soon may "thy waves be ſtay'd!" and all ſerene
Flow 'twixt the nations, bleſt at length with peace;
May all thy ſhores hail freedom as their queen,
And ſlav'ry, war, and miſery, ever ceaſe!

ON LEAVING A FAVOURITE RESIDENCE AT ——.

DEAR, peaceful ſhades! for ever more adieu!
Yes, I muſt quit theſe woods I love ſo well,
Where tranquil days of happineſs I knew,
On which fond mem'ry ſtill delights to dwell.

'Twas here I paſs'd my childhood's thoughtleſs hours,
Without anticipating future ill;
Secure in preſent bliſs, while fancy's pow'rs
With viſions of delight my heart did fill.

Often I've ſtray'd at morning's bluſhing dawn,
When ev'ry flow'ret wept with pearly dew;
And watch'd the miſt along the valley borne:
What tranſports then my throbbing boſom knew!

Oft, too, at ev'ning hour I've wander'd ſlow,
To catch the laſt,—laſt gleam of parting day;
While moon-beams in the eaſt did faintly glow,
And Philomela pour her mournful lay.

Gladly the treach'rous world I'd ever fly—
Pleas'd, all its pomp and vanity reſign,
Nor for the buſy ſcene e'er breathe one ſigh,
If this belov'd retreat might ſtill be mine.

But, ah! no more theſe tearful eyes will view
Objects which waken rapture in the breaſt;
Ye much regretted ſcenes, once more adieu!
I muſt reſign your charms, your peace, your reſt. ANNA.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY 1804.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* LITERATURE, *and to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS *in general, it is requeſted that they will forward* NOTICES *of their Works as early as poſſible (free of Poſtage), which will be regularly inſerted.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE ſixth Part of Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia, or Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 18s.

ASTRONOMY.

An Account of the Aſtronomical Diſcoveries of Kepler; including an Hiſtorical Review of the Syſtems which

had ſucceſſively prevailed before his Time: by Robert Small, D.D., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edingburgh. 8vo. 7s 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Darwin, chiefly during his Reſidence at Lichfield; with Anecdotes of his Friends, and Criticiſms on his Writings: by Anna Seward. 7s 6d.

CHEMISTRY.

Outlines of a Courſe of Lectures on Chemical Philoſophy: by Humphry Davey, Eſq., F.R.S. 3s.

DRAMATIC.

The Soldier's Daughter. A Comedy in five Acts: by A. Cherry, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. 2s. 6d.

The Britiſh Drama; comprehending the beſt Plays (except Shakſpeare) in the Engliſh Language. 3 vols. Large 8vo. Tragedies, 18s. Comedies 18s. Operas and Farces, 16s.

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A Summary of Antient Hiſtory, from the earlieſt Ages to the Diſſolution of the Roman Empire, A.D. 476; with a geographical Index, deſcribing the Situation of the ſeveral Countries, Cities, Rivers, and Mountains, the Names of which occur in Hiſtory. 12mo.

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Pickering's Statutes at Large, 43d of George III; being vol. 44. In 2 parts. 8vo, 1l 5s boards.

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A Practical Eſſay on the Analyſis of Minerals; exemplifying the beſt Methods of analyſing Ores, Earths, Stones, Inflammable Foſſils, and Mineral Subſtances in general: by Frederick Accum. 7s.

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Mr. Kentiſh's Patent for a Derrick for Loading and Unloading Ships, and removing heavy Bodies.

THIS ingenious invention conſiſts in an upright poſt properly fixed in the ground, or on board ſhip, and, a pulley being fixed at the top, a rope from the bottom is paſſed over it, and then under a pulley fixed in a long maſt, and ſo returned back to the upright poſt. The other end of the maſt reaches to the ground, and by means of the rope is brought as near to the poſt as requiſite. At the end of the maſt is the derrick, with a proper purchaſe wheel, over which goes a rope with a pulley at the end, to which are affixed the goods to be drawn from the hold of a ſhip; and at the lower part of the maſt is the roller round which the rope goes, and with ſuitable machinery draws up the weight. The maſt is kept in a fixed poſition by two ropes fixed on each ſide at top and at bottom to the ground or ſides of a ſhip. The derrick has been tried on board a Weſt Indiaman, and is ſaid to have done with three men what required eight men at the capſtan on board ſhip.

Mr. Roberts's Patent for eradicating Smut from Wheat.

LIME from ſtone, or white or grey chalk, is ſifted through a fine ſieve, and mixed with the wheat in proportion to the degree of ſmut, from one or two buſhels to a load of five quarters, after which it muſt be paſſed through a machine. If intended for ſale, it will be frequently neceſſary to paſs the wheat through the machine twice, and in ſome caſes three times. The machine is made of wire, with bruſhes within; but the wires are ſtronger and coarſer than in the common machine for dreſſing flour.

Mrs. Bell's Patent for an Artificial Method of Sweeping Chimnies.

THIS is done by means of an apparatus at the top and bottom of the flue of any chimney, by which a chain or rope can be drawn up and down, carrying an apparatus of bruſhes and ſcrapers of various forms, made by the patentee. Theſe forms are deſcribed in the patent at full length, and, though complicated, are proofs of great ingenuity. The patentee alſo conſtructs chimneys, by this patent, of blocks or maſſes of brick or pottery, placing the blocks or maſſes upon or beſide each other, ſo that their cavities ſhall form one flue; and theſe maſſes are formed with projecting fittings, cloſing within each other, as is ſeen in ſome ſnuff-boxes; and the joining is made good with mortar luting, iron cramps, or metallic hooping, ſo that fire cannot poſſibly be communicated from the chimney to the beams of the houſe.

MECHAIN, accompanied by Le-chevalier and Dezauche, is employed in meaſuring a triangle, terminating at the Baleарic iſlands, which will complete the important meaſurement of the meridian, executed by himſelf and Delambre.

A VARIETY of experiments has been made by order of the Privy Council to aſcertain the alloy and wear and tare of gold. The latter appears to be very ſlight, and can by no means account for the great and rapid diminution that has appeared in the gold coin. This diminution, we may obſerve, may be eaſily ſupplied by giving Meſſrs. Bolton and Watts a contract for a gold, ſimilar to that of the late copper coinage: and we doubt not that they will produce, by the power of their engines and the ſkill of their artiſts, a coin which ſhall be an honour to the nation, and defy the arts of forgery. The preſent perſons in the Mint might be diſmiſſed with a ſalary for life, and thus their places will be no longer an obſtacle to public convenience.

THE various accidents from drinking too great a doſe of laudanum, render it deſireable that an eaſy mode of obviating its ill effects ſhould be made public. Dr. Thornton has found that an emetic, rouſing, and acids, are a proper remedy. The acid, whether vinegar mixed with water, or lemonade, to be taken plentifully. The bad effects of laudanum the next day on the head are obviated by inhaling vital air.

Mr. *Meux* has made a conſiderable improvement at his brewery, in the application of heat to his boiler, which in fact is heated by two fires, and a wall ſupports in the middle the boiler. The flame paſſes from the bars of the furnace over a breaſt work, and, ſtriking the bottom of the boiler, is conveyed by a circular flue around it, the end of the boiler being guarded againſt the too great power of the flame by an arch, under which the flame deſcends before it gets into the flue. As the boiler is filled and emptied ſeveral times a day, and perſons go in to clean them, the cooling of it is a matter of importance; but this is done by the introduction of ſliding doors behind the bars; for when they are all drawn out at once, whilſt the contents of the boiler are diſcharging, the flame is driven through the bars; and the boiler is cooled ſo effectually, that at the end of twenty minutes the cleaners may perform their operations.

The diſcovery of a new metal called the Palladium having being doubted, the diſcoverer has offered a reward of twenty pounds, which he has depoſited, for any one who ſhall, before any three gentlemen chemiſts, produce twenty grains of real palladium by artificial means.

Mr. Whidbey, of Sheerneſs, employed in raiſing the Dutch frigate Ambuſcade, uſed a veſſel of 1063 tons burden on one ſide, and four lighters of one hundred tons each on the other. At low water a force was applied to all their cables, and at the ſame time another cable was applied ſo as to draw very forcibly in the direction of the ſhip's keel, and to obviate the effect of coheſion on the bank. To the latter proceſs the great ſucceſs of the experiment is attributed, for at high-water the ſhip was completely out of its bed; the next low water all the cables were lightened; and with next flood ſhe was brought into harbour, left on ſhore, and recovered without the leaſt damage.

Lebon, an engineer at Paris, has diſcovered, it is ſaid, an œconomical plan of affording light and heat by ſtoves, which he calls Thermolampes. A ſpecimen of them is ſhewn at his houſe in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, where in a large cryſtal globe appears a bright and clear flame, diffuſing a very agreeable heat, and from the top of metal candleſticks iſſues a ſteady light, like that of ſpirits of wine burning in a lamp. The receptacles were ſupplied with inflammable gas by tubes communicating with apartments underneath; and the rooms are ſaid to be both lighted and heated in a brilliant and comfortable manner. According to the account of the inventor of the plan, the element of flame is a gas, a permanent air, which may be waſhed, purified, diſtributed, and turned into flame at any diſtance from the hearth: being purified to perfect tranſparency, it floats like cold air, and may be directed in the ſmalleſt pipes, even thoſe of gummed ſilk would anſwer the purpoſe; it is neceſſary only that the end of the pipe ſhould be of metal, as on it the flame repoſes, when the inflammable gas brought into contact with atmoſpheric air is allowed to take fire. Thus the whole of the gas is conſumed, of which in chimnies, at preſent, great part is waſted to no purpoſe. That this diſcovery may be applied to a variety of purpoſes cannot be doubted, in tanning, &c. as well as in beautiful illuminations, but it remains to be aſcertained what proportion the expence and trouble of preparing this gas may bear to the common mode of lighting and heating our houſes. Our readers who are unacquainted with chemiſtry may underſtand the nature of this gas by a ſimple experiment, which they probably have often performed. From a black coal in a fire iſſues forth, ſometimes, a ſtrong vapour, which, when it meets with a flame takes fire, and burns for a certain time, and then, from want of fuel, the flame goes out; another torrent iſſues, and perhaps goes up the chimney without being inflamed; then another which is inflamed; and ſo on. This vapour is the inflammable gas, which is collected and preſerved in proper veſſels: when it is made to iſſue from an aperture in the metal, it would aſcend without effect into the air, unleſs a light were applied unto it; but being once lighted, there will be a conſtant flame as long as the current of inflammable air laſts. The experiment merits the attention of the chemiſts, even if it ſhould not anſwer the ſanguine expectations of the inventor.

Dr. *Moſeley* has obſerved that fits of apoplexy and palſy ſeldom happen at any other time than at the change or at the full of the moon. This is a

curious circumſtance in the hiſtory of theſe diſorders, and merits attention from the gentlemen of the faculty.

Mr. *Ezekiel Walker*, of Lynn, has ſuggeſted the following method of diſcovering the dip at ſea. Let two perſons take at the ſame time the arc between the upper or lower limb with the horizon; the one the greateſt arc between the limb and the horizon, and the other the ſmalleſt arc between the limb and the horizon. Or let one perſon with two inſtruments take theſe arcs: then the dip is equal to half the difference between the ſum of theſe arcs and a ſemicircle.

Mr. *Forſyth* has improved his mode of treating trees diſeaſed, by merely ſcraping off the looſe bark, and applying a mixture of cow-dung and urine only (made to the conſiſtence of thick paint) with a painter's bruſh, covering the ſtem carefully over. This ſoftens the old ſcabrous bark, which peels off during the following winter, and is ſucceeded by a fine new bark.

Mr. *Gill* has diſcovered the following ſubſtitute for Indian Ink. Make ſize of parchment ſlips, or cuttings of glove leather, or a ſolution of carpenters' glue, of the conſiſtence of jelly may be employed; then hold an earthen plate over a candle, and mix up with a camel-hair pencil the lamp black thus obtained with ſome of the ſize, whilſt the plate is warm.

Mr. *Blackie*, of Carliſle, has invented a ſteam engine upon an improved principle, which has been erected at the print-works of Meſſrs. Fielding and Co., Catterell, near Garſtang. The wheels and machinery of this engine are worked and carried on by ſteam, and finiſhed in ſuch a maſterly ſtyle, that the ſaving in coals, manual labour, coppers, boilers, &c., is immenſe. It is computed that the ſaving in coals alone will amount to no leſs than 3000*l* per annum, beſides a ſaving of ſixteen men, and will do double the work executed in the uſual way.

The ſtereotype mode of printing improved by Earl Stanhope is likely to be ſoon brought in practice; and it is to be tried on bibles and ſchool books, by which the accuracy ſo eſſential to thoſe publications will be ſecured.

The works of Archdeacon Blackburne, the author of the Confeſſional, are nearly ready for publication. The Archdeacon is well known for the freedom of his opinions, and in the ſeven volumes will be found much intereſting matter to thoſe who have been converſant with the theological controverſies of his times. Mr. Lindſey, who inſtituted the chapel for Unitarian worſhip in Eſſex Street, in the Strand, and introduced the liturgy of the church of England, made conformable to Unitarian principles by the celebrated Dr. Clarke, Rector of St. James's, married the daughter of the Archdeacon by a former huſband, and thus cemented the union which had been formed between them by the vicinity of their preferments.

An anonymous writer, in a plan for national improvement, conſiders this a ſuitable time for laying down the foundations of a great fiſhery in the North Seas, which ſhall give us a hardy race of ſailors, and afford us the ſort of veſſels beſt able to cope with the new armaments of France. The veſſels for the cod and herring fiſheries might be ſo conſtructed as to carry two or more guns each, and, in caſe of public danger, a thouſand or twelve hundred ſuch veſſels would be ready to protect our coaſts. The herring fiſhery ſhould be carried on by proper veſſels in the deep ſea; not in the midſt, but in the ſkirts of a great ſhoal, as the outer fiſh are the beſt. A conſiderable improvement is really taking place in another region, for a ſociety is eſtabliſhed under the name of the Nymph Bank Fiſhery, and ſome cargoes of cod have been brought by it from the coaſt of Ireland to London.

The laſt faſt-day prayer has excited a degree of commotion in the church. To every liberal mind, uninfected with the prejudices of party, it gave pleaſure to ſee the principles of toleration enter into the prayers of an eſtabliſhed church; and the more extenſive the diſſuſion of ſuch ſentiments, the more honour it does to thoſe who propagated them, whether they are diſciples of Moſes, of Chriſt, or of Mahomet. But it ſeems that ſome of the clergy have omitted in their ſervice the paſſage which relates to doubtful opinions; an omiſſion which excites the indignation of Mr. *Pearſon*, the clergyman of Bampſtone, in Northamptonſhire, who conceives it to manifeſt a "ſpirit of diſobedience to the lawful commands of their lawful ſuperiors;" and he argues that, "if every clergyman is at liberty to omit the part of which he diſapproves, what will become of that

uniformity of public worſhip which it is one great end of an eſtabliſhment to ſecure?" On the other hand, it is contended that it is a breach of the true orthodox faith to hold out in this manner the hand of charity to thoſe who do not walk in the ſtraight and narrow path of the church liturgy and the church articles. Who ſhall decide when doctors diſagree? It is happily no buſineſs of us laity: it is a more eaſy and pleaſant duty to live in charity with all men.

M. *Fichte*, whoſe connections with the Kantian philoſophy, has obtained him much celebrity at Berlin, &c., has lately given notice, in the journals of that city, that his inſtructions in future muſt be verbal only, and that he prefers this mode to that of printing; as this philoſophy is not to be obtained as a hiſtorical or theoretical ſyſtem, but containing in itſelf the eſſence of philoſophizing, the moſt certain mode of communicating inſtruction is by conference and convenient adaptation to the abilities of the diſciple.

The Univerſity of Wurtzbourg has opened with a courſe of lectures upon philoſophy, by Profeſſor *Schelling*, which attract a great number of auditors, not only ſtudents, but perſons of all ſituations in life. The youth of condition alſo crowd to this ſeminary.

The continental journals ſpeak of a new tranſlation of Tacitus into the Ruſſian language as in great forwardneſs. The author, M. *Poſpelow*, had received a ſpecial charge from the Emperor Alexander for the undertaking of this work, from which it has been obſerved that Philip II, Henry VIII, and John Baſilowitz, could not view Tacitus in a library without trembling, he being the moſt formidable enemy to tyranny, while it is the wiſh of Alexander that all his ſubjects ſhould be acquainted with this great hiſtorian of Rome.

Among the MSS. of antient literature in the ruins of Pompeii, two works of great intereſt are now tranſcribing by the perſons employed at the expence of the Prince of Wales for that purpoſe at Naples, viz. a Treatiſe on the Epicurean Syſtem of Philoſophy, written by a diſciple of Epicurus; and an Eſſay on Muſic, by Epicurus himſelf.

The Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of the Adelphi, London, have unanimouſly adjudged to Mr. *Matthew Gregſon*, of Liverpool, the gold medal, for his valuable diſcovery of various methods of applying to uſeful purpoſes the reſidue of accidental fire. The account of this invention will, we underſtand, be publiſhed in the Tranſactions of that Society.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A MELANCHOLY gloom hangs over the public mind. Since the laſt report of public affairs was written, an event has taken place which naturally abſorbs every other reflection; and the illneſs of the Sovereign, added to the well known embarraſſments in national affairs, creates a temporary depreſſion, which may be allowed to national ſenſibility, but to paſs beyond due bounds is unſuitable not only to the ſtate of the times, but even to Britiſh magnanimity. The particular nature of the King's diſorder is not mentioned by authority: the general fear on the ſubject expreſſes too plainly the general apprehenſion; and this is increaſed by the medical aid which, beſides that in uſual attendance, has upon this occaſion attended the royal perſon. The well known ſituation of the country in the latter end of the year 1788 and the beginning of 1789 forbade every reflecting mind to build a hope that his Majeſty's health was at that time ſo reſtored as to preclude the idea of relapſe. That he might fall into a ſimilar ſituation was too probable; and, if he did, and one or two ſimilar fits ſhould follow, there was every reaſon to fear that the conſtitution muſt give way to the attack, and the mind ſink into that ſtate of imbecility, which would render it unfit for the uſual duties impoſed on the ſovereign of a great nation.

No one could more earneſtly deſire than ourſelves that theſe preſentiments ſhould prove to be fallacious; nor are we in the number of thoſe that regret that ſuch meaſures were not taken, after the recovery in 1789, as ſhould eſtabliſh a conſtitutional mode of filling up the deficiency that might occur in

the exercise of the supreme authority. It is well known that at that time a great spirit of party existed, and a jealousy with respect to the person, who could not, indeed, claim from absolute right, yet was pointed out by nature and by rank as the fittest person to occupy the regency. The debates on that occasion are in the highest degree interesting. The solicitude to preserve the forms of the constitution, to ensure the return of the sovereign as soon as possible to the exercise of his former power, to place his person in those hands whose interest it must be to aid in his recovery, and to make it known without delay, and the anxiety that the regency should make as few alterations as possible in their limited use of the regal prerogative; these points do honour to the parliament of that time, and cannot fail of being, in great measure, the guide, if necessary, in future proceedings. The nature of the contest in which we are engaged requires, however, a greater degree of energy than was necessary when the question was last discussed: similar restraints might now be prejudicial to the state; and it is happy for the nation that it can look up to a Prince, whose late letters indicate both a mind and a spirit equal to the task to which, in a short time, he may be called.

The number of enquiries at the royal palace is proportionate to the magnitude of the metropolis. Every attention was paid to public enquiries, and a daily notice declared the little that was thought necessary to be divulged on the melancholy occasion. The joy expressed in every countenance, when his Majesty was declared to be no longer in danger, proved the solicitude that had been felt, and the hopes that the daily amendment of his health would be the subject of each future bulletin.

Impressed as we ought to be with this dispensation of Providence, let us turn our view to the general state of politics. Our neighbours and our enemies are naturally the first objects. The same preparations are said to be carrying on with indefatigable industry, to convey a most numerous army to our shores. Boats are conveyed from port to port on the French coasts, in spite of the alacrity of our cruisers; and report has already declared the probability that upwards of a hundred thousand men may be embarked as soon as an opportunity offers for the intended invasion. The fleet in Holland must meet with difficulties, till the season grows milder; and on that account less reason is there to apprehend that the intended blow can be soon struck. The easterly winds may in another month commence, and we may expect that some opportunity will be offered for the French to put their threats in execution. It will be then seen, whether the sober steady valour of the English will tamely submit to an army of plunderers; and if the boasted numbers of the enemy should amount to upwards of a hundred thousand men, many of them used to fields of battle, let it be recollected, that their invincible troops were beaten on the plains of Egypt by our militia, and that the volunteers of the empire are endued with that spirit, and are sufficiently instructed in the use of arms, not to be terrified at the sight of a foe, whom their ancestors taught them how to treat in the fields of Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt.

The time of the First Consul is not however wholly occupied by the invasion of this country. He has published an exposition of the affairs of France, in which are proofs assuredly of a great mind; and if the account is true, France is now recovering from the wounds inflicted on her by the revolution, as rapidly as she did under the command of Henry the Fourth and the guidance of the wise Sully, after the expiration of the civil wars that had torn to pieces their unhappy country.

In this exposition the Consul gives information to the public of what is doing of importance in every department: that the public authorities now begin to act with due precision: that the legion of honour is in great measure composed: that the education of youth is attended to in every quarter: that the roads are repaired, and new ones made; canals are digging, bridges constructed, ports established: in short, that general activity prevails throughout the domains of the republic. If these things are true, doubtless there is much reason to boast; but it is to be recollected, that he is talking of a variety of affairs emanating from government, which in our country are carried on, without noise, or tumult, or boast, by private individuals. If such works had been constructed in France as the new West India docks, or were in con-

temptation as the Wapping docks; if a canal had been dug in France equal in length with the Paddington canal; what occaſion of boaſting would they not have afforded to a French writer? how would he have extolled the greatneſs of his country? We mention theſe things that an Engliſh reader may not be caught by the frippery of French declamation, or think that in works of importance they excel this nation. At the ſame time, the plan of an annual expoſition cannot be too much commended; and if, by the authority of government, a ſimilar proceeding was adopted with reſpect to this country, it would not only contribute to uſeful information, but increaſe the fund of patriotiſm.

There is one point, however, in this expoſition which is of much more importance to us than details of finance, or accounts of improvement. The Conſul denies that there exiſted an extraordinary armament in the ports of France and Holland, or that a ſingle preparation was made in them, to which the moſt remote ſuſpicion could give a ſiniſter interpretation, at the time that ſuch things were aſſerted in the King's meſſage to have taken place. He declares that the Britiſh government has deceived the nation, and precipitated it without reflection into a war, whoſe terrible effects now begin to be felt in England, and whoſe reſults may be deciſive of its future deſtiny. He triumphs on the poſſeſſion of Hanover, as a pledge of that juſtice which the King of England will be compelled to perform; and he declares that France will never conſent to a treaty leſs favourable than that of Amiens, nor allow to the Britiſh government the right of fulfilling its engagements as may ſuit the progreſſive calculations of its ambition, or the right of requiring farther guarantees after the guarantee of faith plighted. The two courts are thus committed; and it is the intereſt of this nation that it ſhould prove to Europe that it has not begun the war by uttering a falſity.

The Conſul is not only ſovereign of France, but lord, in a great meaſure, of all Italy. Hence it was natural to expect that he would not permit any of the ſmaller powers of that country to interfere in this conteſt in our favour. The partiality of the court of Naples to the Engliſh intereſt is well known; and in conſequence, it is ſaid, that the Conſul inſiſts on three fortreſſes on the coaſt to be garriſoned by his troops, that the Britiſh cabinet may not avail itſelf of its ſuperiority at ſea to land troops when it pleaſes in Italy. The probability is, that Naples muſt allow of the demand; by which the French intereſt will be paramount to every thing in the ſouth of Europe, and not a friendly port in that quarter may be open for the admiſſion of our fleets.

At the ſame time that the ſovereign of France is thus uſing the power he has acquired, he leaves no means untried to increaſe his influence on the continent. The ſilly ſuperſtition of Rome has ſtill its advocates, and multitudes bow down to the pretenſions of a prieſt, who aſſumes ſome imaginary rights on the equally imaginary claim deſcended to him from one of the Apoſtles. Abſurd as theſe opinions are well known to be to every Proteſtant, the Pope has addreſſed his bull to the Conſul, as his beloved ſon in Chriſt, as the guardian of and benefactor to religion, to protect the rights of the church in Germany. The mediation will, doubtleſs, be accepted with pleaſure; but the church has loſt too much of its temporalities, and information is too widely ſpread in Germany, for any very great advantages to be thence derived to the pretended Holy See.

Another diſpute in Germany excites ſome degree of intereſt in the greater and ſmaller courts, which relates to the Knights of the Empire. In the great exchanges of property, or, we ſhould rather ſay, the ſyſtem of rapine and plunder, by the real Jacobin ſyſtem which has taken place in that country, the Knights have been conſiderable ſufferers; and though it will be ſcarcely poſſible to place them on their antient footing, ſome time muſt elapſe before their claims can be adjuſted; and the interpoſition of various courts in this affair will be conſtrued by thoſe who are unacquainted with the complicated forms of the Germanic conſtitution into hoſtile diſpoſitions.

The northern courts of Europe do not ſeem to have varied at all ſince our laſt report. The Porte is ſaid to be more tranquil, the Beys of Egypt have conſented to ſome arrangements, and Alexandria is to be garriſoned by Turks. However this may be, at preſent there is no proſpect of the permanence of any treaty which does not leave the Beys in the real, though not per-

haps the nominal, poſſeſſion of the government of Egypt.

From India the news is partly of a doubtful, partly of a melancholy nature. A war exiſts on the continent, the nature of which and its reſults we ſhall take into conſideration at a future opportunity, when our intelligence is more matured. In the iſland of Ceylon the Britiſh forces have met with a diſaſter: a whole regiment has been cut off by the natives. The probable reſult is, that this event will be conſidered as ſufficient ground for new aggreſſions on our part; and the whole iſland muſt finally bend under the yoke of Europeans.

In the Weſt, the reſult that we anticipated in our laſt report is now aſcertained to have taken place. The French troops were not only under the neceſſity of quitting St. Domingo, but, to avoid the juſt fury of the blacks, were compelled to ſurrender themſelves to our fleet; and by becoming our priſoners, and availing themſelves of the reſpect paid to our flag, their lives were ſecured. The General of the expedition and his ſuite, and a great part of his ſurviving army, are now priſoners in England. The black chief, on the evacuation of the iſland by the French, iſſued a proclamation, declaratory of the intention of the blacks, and of the men of colour, to aſſert their independence againſt any force that might be brought againſt them from any quarter. They inſiſt upon the rights to which they are entitled in common with the reſt of the human race, do not acknowledge any inferiority to that part of the creation which has had the inſolence to keep them in their former degraded ſituation, and refuſe a reſidence in the iſland to any perſons who ſhall inſiſt upon ſuch ill-founded claims. The former proprietors are invited to return to their eſtates, if they can bring themſelves to ſubmit to the newly conſtituted authorities; but it remains to be ſeen, whether a white proprietor can cordially ſubmit to the preponderance of the blacks, to whom he once flatt red himſelf that he was by nature ſo much ſuperior. What form of government will be adopted, how far it is probable that the blacks will become induſtrious and cultivate the iſland to advantage, what proſpect exiſts of their remaining a united people, the want of intelligence from that quarter forbids a conjecture with rational grounds of ſucceſs. War has a great effect in changing the tempers and diſpoſitions of men. The blacks have had to encounter a warlike and well diſciplined army; hence a degree of diſcipline and ſubordination on their part was neceſſary: their chiefs had, many of them, the advantages of a European education; and if the day which makes a man a ſlave takes half his worth away, according to the poet of antiquity, the reſtoration of freedom to the ſlave may not only reſtore him to the worth of humanity, but the ſenſe of his degradation may excite him to efforts which ſhall carry him beyond thoſe, in manly virtue, who are accuſtomed to hold him in contempt. One advantage likely to reſult from the eſtabliſhment of a black republic, is, that the ſlaves in America, who, according to the conſtitutions of the United States, muſt, after a certain number of years, be ſet at liberty, will many of them find an aſylum in an iſland where their own colour has the preponderance, and thus, by degrees, be reſtored to their true ſtation in ſociety.

The United States of America have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a manner which does them great credit. They have made peace with Morocco, without ſubmitting to the degrading conditions which are exacted from the courts of Europe. They have not paid any thing for tribute, or in the ſhape of tribute; and, if the ſame reſolution were ſhewn by the European powers, a ſpeedy end might be put to that ſyſtem of piracy which diſgraces the northern coaſt of Africa. The acquiſition of Louiſiana adds conſiderably to their ſcale of power: by this mean, the interior ſtates will have a vent for their commodities, commercial towns will be built in the heart of North America, and the Miſſiſippi and Ohio become rivers of the greateſt importance.

In our domeſtic politics, after the calamitous event firſt mentioned in this report, the attention of the public has been chiefly occupied with the volunteer ſyſtem. The attacks upon it have been numerous and unmanly: the volunteers, in the mean time, have gone on, with a few exceptions to be expected in ſo large a maſs, very calmly and quietly, learning the military exerciſe, and qualifying themſelves for the object the neareſt to their heart,—the defence of their country. An out-

vage committed at Cheſter, and a few diſputes in ſome corps, much exaggerated, have been made the grounds of general complaint againſt the ſyſtem, as if they neceſſarily roſe out of the ſyſtem, and were not to be conſidered as the effects of human affairs, which cannot in a moment bring any thing to perfection, and, indeed, cannot aim at any thing more than gradually to cure defects, as they become prominent. A diſpute in the Southwark volunteers occaſioned no ſmall ſurpriſe, from the former popular conduct of the Colonel, who in this inſtance ſeems to have exerciſed a temper which he was not ſuppoſed to poſſeſs; and his arbitrary meaſures, by no means ſupported by the conſtitution of the corps, met with proper reſiſtance. The deciſion of the Court of King's Bench in the caſe of a volunteer, which eſtabliſhed his power of reſigning, in oppoſition to the opinion of the Attorney General, has been of great uſe in ſetting that queſtion at reſt; and, when the officers and men mutually conſider each other as volunteers, few difficulties, we are perſuaded, will ariſe. Volunteers, we repeat it, are not to be treated, nor is it neceſſary to treat them, as regulars: the regular ſoldier has nothing elſe to do but to attend his parades and his military exerciſes. The volunteers have other occupations; and there is nothing in the military exerciſe which they cannot learn without its being made irkſome to them, or calling on their time to the interruption of their affairs.

The alacrity of the volunteers in the north was ſeen on the alarm ſpread on the lighting of the beacons; from what cauſe it is not ſufficiently aſcertained. It may, however, lead government to the improvement of that part of the practice of making ſignals; for it may eaſily be eſtabliſhed whether an error has been committed, and the march of an hoſtile army be aſcertained, by proper management, at a hundred miles from the ſpot, within half an hour from the time that every movement is made. This art has, as yet, received by no means the encouragement in this iſland that it deſerves.

The law courts have preſented us with two important caſes; the one of a lady calling herſelf Lady Auguſta Murray, the other of Mr. Aſtlett. The lady applied for an injunction to a banker from her claim of 4,000*l* a year, ſettled on her and her children by the Duke of Suſſex, to whom ſhe is ſuppoſed to have been married; but, according to the Engliſh law, the marriage contract is declared invalid. The propriety of this law deſerves ſerious examination; and how far it is compatible with the law of God, a law ſuperior to that of man, may be juſtly called in queſtion. But though the lady cannot be Ducheſs of Suſſex, and can claim no rights from her marriage in the Britiſh dominions, yet, as the Duke is alſo a Prince of the German empire, it may be queſtioned whether the lady can now call herſelf by her family name: ſhe muſt follow that of her huſband, and take her rank as a Princeſs, as his wife, on the continent. The injunction could not be granted, from the impoſſibility of binding the banker down to the conditions required.

The caſe of Mr. Aſtlett was ſubmitted to the twelve Judges, of whom a majority have decided, that the ſuppoſed exchequer bills which the accuſed perſon took from the Bank were real property. Since the Judges were not, it is ſaid, unanimous in this opinion, we may be allowed to embrace it with heſitation. Sentence of death has been paſſed upon Mr. Aſtlett.—Whilſt there is ſtrong ground for heſitation, a pauſe will be aſſuredly made before a man is deprived of life; and a ſtrict enquiry ought to be made into the conduct of that public officer, whoſe ignorance of or inattention to the duties of his office has made this the ſubject of ſo much public diſcuſſion.

In the higher circles, ſome time ago, was circulated a very curious correſpondence, that took place laſt ſummer between the Chancellor of Ireland and Lord Fingall, a very worthy Catholic Peer. The correſpondence has lately been publiſhed, and excited the aſtoniſhment of all who are acquainted with the diſputes between the two churches, the Catholic and Proteſtant. The Chancellor perſuades himſelf, that the confuſions in Ireland originate from the nature of catholic doctrines, and that its prieſts weaken the tie of loyalty on the incompatibility of allegiance to heretics. The opinion is reſiſted with great calmneſs and ſound knowledge by the Earl, and the queſtion will, by every candid mind, be determined in his favour. But the correſpondence is of importance, as it is attended with an imputation by the Chancellor on the conduct of a prieſt,

who has publiſhed a vindication of himſelf, and given a picture of the tortures to which he had been ſubjected, that can be parallel only by thoſe inflicted by the cruel Duke of Alva formerly in the Netherlands. If his account is true, we have no reaſon to exclaim againſt the cruelties of a Robeſpierre: the Britiſh character has received a ſtain equal to that of the French in the horrors of their revolution; and every one who has a regard for the honour of his country muſt be ſolicitous that due inquiry may be made into the atrocities ſaid to have been committed in Ireland, that either the accounts may be contradicted on proper authority, or the perpetrators of them meet with condign puniſhment.

The ſtate of the coinage of this country has long been a ſubject of concern and complaint. By giving to Meſſrs. Bolton and Watts the coining of our copper, a beautiful coin has been preſented; and they could do the ſame with our gold and ſilver coinage, in a manner that ſhould render forgery extremely difficult, if not impoſſible. Notwithſtanding the experiment of the ſkill of our two artiſts, the Bank lately iſſued dollars, which they had the aſſurance to value as crowns, with the figure of the King ſtamped on the King of Spain's neck, that made a moſt diſguſting ſight, and ſeemed intended originally by ſome jacobin, to bring both Kings into contempt. We hope the report is true, that the artiſts above mentioned will be permitted to have the re-ſtamping of the dollars, as they can by one ſtroke of their powerful engine, give to the dollar a quite new appearance in every part, except the milling. We wiſh we could add, that to the ſame artiſts was committed the entire management of the coinage, as they would perform it in a manner more honourable and cheaper to the country than it is now performed in the Tower.

In the Houſes of Lords and Commons, very little buſineſs of importance has been tranſacted. The Houſe of Commons met purſuant to adjournment, on Wedneſday, February 1ſt; and after ſome matters of little importance, its attention was called by Mr. Fox to the Middleſex petition. This petition had been preſented by perſons, ſtating themſelves to be freeholders of the county, but not ſtating their claim to a right to vote, or to a ſeat in that houſe, in conſequence of the iſſue of the Middleſex election. This omiſſion Mr. Fox declared to be fatal to the reception of the petition, as the houſe was bound by the act of parliament, the 28th of the King, to which reference was made, which expreſsly pointed out the form to be adopted by petitioners. The Miniſter could not ſubſcribe to Mr. Fox's opinion, though he confeſſed that it was a queſtion of much delicacy. In conſequence, however, of the objections, the order of the day for taking into conſideration the petition was deferred to Friday; and Mr. Fox gave notice that he ſhould move, on the morrow, for its rejection altogether.

Accordingly on the next day Mr. Fox made his promiſed motion, prefacing it with his opinion, that the caſe was too clear to admit of argument. The houſe is to be guided by the act of parliament; and as this act was framed with the particular view of putting an end to vague ideas of the intention of the legiſlature, it cannot be denied that it muſt be interpreted as nearly as poſſible according to the preciſe letter. The duty of the houſe, then, was plain and ſimple, to examine the act by itſelf, and lay aſide every idea but thoſe of its injunctions. The act declared, that if petitions were of ſuch a nature, they were to be laid before a committee; and the houſe was bound to receive petitions under certain circumſtances, and to reject thoſe in which were not laid down the neceſſary allegations. As the houſe was bound by a poſitive ſtatute, no precedents could, in this caſe, be of any avail. It would be abſurd to lay down rules for the regulation of a court, and then ſuffer the deciſions of the court to fly in the face of the rules for its conduct. The clauſe of the act to which he referred ſtated, preciſely, that a petition was not to be referred to a committee, unleſs it was ſtated that they who ſigned it had a right at the time to vote as unexceptionable freeholders. In this caſe, the conditions had not been complied with: the perſons ſigning it had not aſſerted that they were freeholders who had a right.

I am, ſaid the honourable member, a freeholder of Middleſex, but under circumſtances precluding the exerciſe of my elective franchiſe. Many others might be in the ſame ſituation; and how could the houſe determine, whether the perſons ſigning the petition

were in the ſame claſs or not. Suppoſe a petition to be preſented to the houſe by perſons deſcribing themſelves to be freeholders, agreeable to the act, though they were only a tumultuous rabble; the houſe muſt in the firſt inſtance receive it, and refer it to a committee, which would afterwards aſcertain and puniſh ſuch an attempt to impoſe on the legiſlature. If the preſent petition had been ſigned by women inſtead of men, ſtill, if they ſtated their claims agreeably to the act, the petition muſt go to the committee, and wait their deciſion. The law required certain allegations: theſe allegations might be falſe, and ſubject the petitioners to puniſhment; but, however reputable might be the preſent petitioners, their character cannot vindicate a diſobedience of the law. Equity might be pleaded here; but if ſuch a ground is admitted, legiſlative proviſions become a nullity.

A petition was preſented by myſelf, continued the honourable member, on the conduct of the High Bailiff in the conteſted election for Weſtminſter of 1784. The equity of the caſe was obvious to the majority of the houſe, though they reſiſted the admiſſion of the petition; and they reſted their oppoſition on the allegations not being ſuch as the act had ſpecified to be neceſſary, previous to the admiſſion of a petition. In conſequence, a new act was made to remedy an admitted inconvenience. The preſent was not a matter of deliberation: a petition is to be admitted or rejected, not from the ſenſe of its propriety or equity, but becauſe the act had ordered that in certain caſes a petition was to be admitted in other caſes to be rejected. Suppoſe the petitioners in this caſe to have been only copyholders, claiming a right to vote. Their claim was known to be futile; yet that was not the ground for rejecting the petition. Another caſe of more importance, is that of the joint tenants, which had created a great deal of intereſt. Had they been the petitioners, and the houſe, from an opinion that their claim to vote was ill founded, rejected their petition, its deciſion muſt have been conſidered as irregular and unjuſt; for it would prejudge the cauſe to be decided in a committee, and execute that office, which the houſe, by the paſſing of the Grenville act, was declared incapable of performing with fairneſs and impartiality.

The houſe, then, has a ſimple taſk to execute; to determine merely whether the conditions of the act have been complied with. The petition appeared to Mr. Fox evidently irregular; and in conſequence the order of the day for conſidering it was read, and he moved that it might be diſcharged. In oppoſition to this motion roſe the Miniſter,

Who allowed the propriety of adhering rigidly to the proviſions of every act of the legiſlature, and the neceſſity of avoiding every reſtraint on the right of the ſubjects petitioning parliament. The preſent interference, however, he could not but conſider as of a very dangerous and unconſtitutional nature, breaking in upon a regular cauſe of precedents, and counteracting the fundamental principles of the laws for regulating the elective franchiſe. After the act of the tenth of this reign, the table of the houſe was covered with petitions; and, to remedy the inconvenience, the act of the 28th was paſſed, determining the perſons entitled to petition, but he did not conceive it to be in the contemplation of the framers of the act, that the petitioners ſhould expreſsly ſtate their right of voting in the bottom of the petition. —All that was intended was, that the general deſignation of freeholders ſhould be obſerved: if this had been done, the injunctions of the act were fulfilled.

The objection to precedents did not appear to him to be valid; and he conceived that the people would have reaſon to complain, if a mere inadvertency ſhould annul a moſt important conſtitutional privilege. Precedents were numerous, and the houſe had been ſatisfied when the common-ſenſe meaning of the act had been complied with. He dwelt much on the hardſhips to the preſent petitioners, if they ſhould thus be ſtopped in limine; but, in contending that their claim ſhould be laid before a committee, he was far from affirming that it ſhould be admitted by the committee without examination. If they had impoſed on the houſe, they would aſſuredly meet with puniſhment; but they were not to be preſumed to be diſqualified. In receiving the petition, the houſe would be guided by practice; in rejecting it, by rigour and injuſtice.

Mr. Francis contended, that the queſtion before the houſe was one of poſitive law, and could not be determined by any other principle. The drift of the laſt ſpeaker was, to ſet precedent in the room of law, and the authority of the Houſe of Commons above that of the legiſlature. The Houſe of Commons had been proved to be incompetent judges in matters of elections, their deciſions had been notoriouſly partial, and the legiſlature had on that account left nothing to their diſcretion; and, if the legiſlature has not allowed them any diſcretion, it would be preſumptuous in an individual to pretend to a diſcretionary power. Here the Miniſter deſired a variety of petitions to be read, which proved that petitions had been received contrary to the act.

The Miniſter's ſide was taken by Mr. Grenville, Mr. Tierney, the Attorney General, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. Dallas. Mr. Grenville gave a hiſtory of the cuſtom of parliament, dwelt much on the equity of the caſe, and the injuſtice that would be done to the petitioners by not ſuffering their claims to be heard and examined. Mr. Tierney dwelt ſtill more on the hardſhip to the petitioners; aſking, Why this informality had not been pointed out before? and urging how ſtrange it would appear on the journals of the houſe, that a petition had been preſented in one ſeſſion of parliament, ordered to be taken into conſideration on a certain day, renewed according to the rules of the houſe in another ſeſſion, and rejected on the day before it was to be taken into conſideration. In rejecting alſo the petition there would be manifeſt injuſtice, for a mere dry technical objection was all that was made to it, and he was ſatisfied that the ſubſtance of the act had been complied with.

The Attorney General conceived it to be moſt unqueſtionable that monſtrous injuſtice would be committed in rejecting the petition; and, if the houſe was wrong in receiving the petition, its error would be corrected in the committee. He argued from the practice of the houſe: the ſpirit of the act was complied with, and a mere daſh of the pen would have made the petition correct in form. He called on the houſe to look at the hardſhip of rejecting the petition, having kept it to the eve of referring it to a committee, without the leaſt intimation to the people of the country that ſuch petitions were wrong. Other petitions muſt on ſuch a deciſion ſhare the ſame fate; and he conceived that, if a ſimilar petition had been preſented againſt the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a ſimilar ſtep had been taken to quaſh the proceedings upon it, the houſe and the public at large would have viewed ſuch conduct with aſtoniſhment and reſentment.

Mr. Dallas confeſſed the caſe to be of very great importance, but the objection had not been made on the preſenting of the petition, when the party might have obviated the objection: the injuſtice of rejecting it now, when no remedy was left, would be enormous. It would be abuſing the people to ſay, that on a ſudden the houſe had diſcovered its error, and thus quaſh a variety of petitions. He wiſhed that the petition had been otherwiſe worded; but he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr. Jekyll, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Serjeant Beſt, and Mr. Fonblanque, ſupported the motion.

Mr. Jekyll contended, that no doubt could be entertained on the conſtruction of the act of parliament; that the houſe was therefore bound by the law of the land to throw out the petition. It mattered not whether the queſtion had been raiſed before, or what precedents might be to the contrary: *the blot was hit;* and whatever might be the conſequences to the petitioners, the houſe muſt perform its duty

Lord A. Hamilton was equally firm in his conviction. Mr. Serjeant Beſt entered into the queſtion with all the gravity that became a ſound conſtitutional lawyer. He conceived it to be of infinite importance, far beyond the merits of the preſent caſe. The houſe, he ſaid, was bound by the law of the land as much as the meaneſt individual; and viewing it as a queſtion of law, he could not entertain the leaſt doubt upon the ſubject. The freeholders of Middleſex might ſuffer inconvenience, but law cannot bend to the convenience of individuals, equitable conſtructions, or various precedents. Precedents, indeed, might be reſorted to when the law was obſcure; but here only one conſtruction could be put upon the act, and the practice of the houſe cannot be ſet againſt an act of parliament. He did not feel the force of the obſervation on the length of time that the petition; had been in the houſe without objection, for a ſuitor might as well com-

plain of his cauſe being carried on in a court of juſtice for a twelve month, and then rejected becauſe the caſe did not come within the juriſdiction of the court. The parties alſo did not appear to him to be without redreſs, as the houſe might diſpenſe with its reſolution in this particular caſe, and permit a new petition to be preſented. But if the houſe ſhould direct the preſent petition to be ſent to a committee, all that the houſe did upon the reſolutions of that committee muſt, in law, be null and void.

Mr. Sheridan affirmed the clauſe to be peremptory and clear. The caſes when a petition was to go to a committee were laid down with the utmoſt preciſion. All diſcretionary power was therefore gone from the houſe, and it muſt be diſcharged. He, however, propoſed that the queſtion might be put in this form: "Does the petition contain words ſufficiently expreſſive of the requiſition in the ſtatute that the petitioners therein claim to have a right of voting at the election?"

Mr. Fox anſwered all the arguments that had been urged againſt his motion, and was willing to put the queſtion in the manner propoſed by Mr. Sheridan; but as the houſe did not ſeem inclined to it, he concluded by obſerving, that many gentlemen would vote on this queſtion better inclined to take the concluſion than the component parts of the ſyllogiſm. This might be termed royal voting: royal voting on a queſtion of juſtice put him in mind of an antient ſtory.—One of the Ptolemies, diſpleaſed at the labour of going through ſo much labour of mind to come to a mathematical concluſion, aſked Euclid, Whether the ſcience might not be acquired by eaſier methods? There is no royal road, replied the philoſopher, to the mathematics.

The voting took place, when there appeared for Mr Fox's motion 24; againſt it 72. The reader will determine on examining the arguments on both ſides, whether the voting in this caſe was royal.

The Volunteer Syſtem and the Iriſh Bank Reſtriction Bill were the chief points of importance diſcuſſed at future meetings; and the ſubſtance of the debates on theſe points we ſhall defer till the debates on the volunteer ſyſtem are concluded, which we preſume will be early in the month.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS;

Moſt important Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. in and near London: together with Biographical Memoirs of eminent Perſons deceaſed.

HIS Majeſty's Indiſpoſition.—The firſt ſymptoms of this national calamity it was our reluctant taſk to notice in our firſt number, page 65; ſince that period, in ſpite of all that better hopes and the warmeſt wiſhes and affection have laboured to conceal, the melancholy fact ſtands confeſſed, "that his Majeſty's diſorder has increaſed, and progreſſively excited the moſt alarming ſenſations." The evil which the public mind, ever alive to the well-being of the Sovereign, had anticipated but with too much certainty, was placed beyond all doubt by an official communication of a bulletin at St. James's, on Tueſday the 14th, as under, and which has been ſince ſucceeded by daily ſeries.

St. James's, Feb. 14.

"His Majeſty is much indiſpoſed to day."

Wedneſday, at one o'clock, the bulletin was couched in the following terms:

Feb. 15.

"His Majeſty is to day much the ſame as he was yeſterday.

(Signed) F. Millman.
W. Heberden."

St. James's, one o'clock, Feb. 16.

"No material alteration in his Majeſty ſince yeſterday.

F. Millman.
W. Heberden."

Feb. 17.

"His Majeſty has had ſeveral hours ſleep, and ſeems refreſhed by it.

F. Millman.
W. Heberden."

Feb. 18, St. James's.

"His Majeſty is much the ſame as yeſterday, and we do not apprehend him to be in danger.

L. Pepys.
H. Reynolds.
F. Millman.
W. Heberden."

Queen's Houſe, Feb. 10, 1804.

"His Majeſty has had a good night, and is rather better to day.

L. Pepys.
H. Reynolds.
F. Millman.
W. Heberden."

Queen's Houſe, Feb. 20.

"His Majeſty continues much the ſame as yeſterday.

L. Pepys.
H. Reynolds.
F. Millman.
W. Heberden."

To deſcribe the general concern of all ranks of people upon this melancholy occaſion, or the extent of the inquiries which have been made, would far exceed our limits; ſuffice it to ſay, they have been general, from the prince to the pauper. The indiſpoſition alſo of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, which has hitherto prevented his viſiting his royal parent, has rendered the preſent a period almoſt unprecedented in the annals of national affliction.

The rheumatiſm, the gout, and the *hydrops pectoris*, have been alternately aſſigned as the cauſes of his Majeſty's illneſs; but though the moſt refined delicacy is due to the perſon of the Sovereign, and to the feelings of his illuſtrious relative and admirers, there are ſtill many who entertain the pureſt attachment to the Royal perſon and his family, who are compelled to admit, with reſpect to the real nature of his Majeſty's illneſs, "that it ariſes from a viſitation of the ſame kind with which he has been twice before afflicted." Here, as his conſtitution muſt be leſs able than before to reſiſt an attack of ſuch virulence, we wiſh to throw a veil upon the future:—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

We underſtand that his Majeſty is now upon the ground floor at the Queen's houſe. His uſual bed-chamber before was on the firſt floor, in front of the Park. All the rooms in the lower part of the houſe, which were before not carpeted, have, ſince his Majeſty was taken ill, been covered with green cloth. The locks and handles have alſo been muffled, to prevent his Majeſty from being diſturbed by any noiſe.

The orders alſo given at Buckingham Houſe for the excluſion of all ſtrangers, except the Royal Family, the medical gentlemen attending his Majeſty, thoſe of the houſehold, and Mr. Addington, are ſtrictly obſerved.

Southwark Millenarians, Viſionaries, &c.—Laſt week a private examination took place, before ſix of the Magiſtrates at Union Hall. A Mr. Carpenter, a perſon of ſome property and conſideration in life, has been ſome time in the habit of preaching to large bodies of people in a building near the Neckinger. In this caſe, he is ſaid to have made uſe of a boy as his inſtrument, who though wholly, as he held out, untaught and illiterate, contrived to ſee wonderful ſtrange viſions, which he would delineate on paper: the preacher would then expound them, ſo delineated, to his credulous auditory, who were ſo very numerous, that it has been the conſtant practice for large crowds to aſſemble in the ſtreets and roads on a Thurſday evening and a Sunday morning, diſputing on the ſubjects held out by the preacher: ſome of theſe perſons are ſaid to have been thrown into a ſtate of perfect derangement, and much diſorder has been apprehended, chiefly owing to a want of room to admit the numbers that attend. The lad, whoſe viſions the preacher undertakes to expound, has been in a workhouſe, and is totally illiterate. They are ſaid to refer to great changes, principally in all the religious eſtabliſhments in the world, which, theſe people teach, are to make way for the Millennium. They renounce the idea of payment for any religious functions, and decry all forms of exiſting worſhip; they however accept of ſealed papers from a woman they deem inſpired, which are received as marks of their election and ſafety. This woman, who holds herſelf up as the *woman ſpoken of in the Revelations!* they deem a propheteſs; and though they anticipate great changes in order to bring about the ſtate for which they contend, it is remarked that they hold Brothers, and predictors of his claſs, in abhorrence.—The reaſon why Mr. Carpenter was ſummoned before the Magiſtrates, was, his neglect to obtain a licence for his chapel. The extravagance of the doctrines exhibited by theſe people, it is thought, will prevent any alarming conſequences in their diſſemination.

Volunteers, Fines, &c.—A circular letter has been ſent to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, which ſtates, that in the event of any of the volunteers

being either placed on permanent pay and duty, or ordered out on actual ſervice, they are to be ſubject to military diſcipline, and to all the proviſions of any act for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion. Whenever they may be called out, the articles of war are to be read before them.

In our laſt (page 65), we mentioned the caſe of Mr. Thomas Dowley, belonging to one of the Southwark corps. But in conſequence of the publication of Mr. Erſkine's opinion of the legality of his reſignation, the trial, the coincidence of Lord Ellenborough, and the ſubſequent proceedings in parliament, the Magiſtrates of Surry have returned Mr. Dowley 6l 6s 6d, the amount of the diſtreſs levied upon him for the non-payment of his fines. The property they ſeized coſt Mr. D. near 30l. He contented himſelf with the ſum produced by the ſale, and has generouſly waved his right of action againſt the Magiſtrates, who, by their illegal conviction, had ſubjected themſelves to double coſts.

The late Middleſex Election.—The Committee appointed to try its merits aſſembled on Saturday, Feb. 4; Lord Marſham in the chair.—Mr. Pigott, counſel for Mr. Mainwaring, addreſſed the court in a very long and able ſpeech, in the courſe of which he acculed the ſitting member of having obtained his election by unjuſtifiable means; he ſaid, the honourable Baronet had endeavoured, by an hired mob, to intimidate Mr. Mainwaring, and force him to decline the conteſt. He deſcribed all the outrages committed at the late election, particularly the inſult offered Mr. Mainwaring, in placing a fellow, called the orator, dreſſed in a wig and gown, in ſight of the electors, and alſo by connecting him with the Baſtille, and inputing to him ſuppoſed cruelties committed in that priſon. After he had dwelt upon theſe points, he reprobated the conduct of the late Sheriffs in ſuffering ſuch ſcenes to take place. He alluded to their partiality in receiving the votes of the pretended electors, who voted as freeholders in right of a mill at Iſleworth; and concluded by expreſſing his firm conviction that the court would unſeat Sir Francis, return Mr. Mainwaring, and deal with the Sheriffs as their conduct deſerved.

The Committee have ſince agreed not to come to any deciſion on the caſe of the Sheriffs, or the mill voters, for the preſent. They alſo recommended it to the counſel on both ſides to conſider of a plan to expedite the remaining part of the buſineſs.

Execution of Ann Hurle.—This intereſting young woman, only 22 years of age, convicted of forging the name of Benjamin Allen, of Greenwich, to a letter of attorney, with a view of defrauding him of 500l. three per cent. ſtock, was on Wedneſday morning, Feb. 9, executed at the Old Bailey, purſuant to her ſentence. This unhappy victim to offended juſtice was a young woman of very intereſting appearance, and her whole demeanour at and previous to her execution manifeſted how little ſhe expected pardon in this world, and how firmly ſhe relied on mercy in that which is to come. She was brought out of the debtors' door in Newgate exactly at eight o'clock. The mode of execution by the drop having been changed to that of the common gallows, ſhe was put into a cart, and drawn to the place of execution in the wideſt part of the Old Bailey, where ſhe expiated her offences in penitence and prayer. She was neatly dreſſed in a black muſlin gown, chip hat, and white neckerchief. An amazing concourſe of ſpectators were collected on the occaſion, all of whom commiſerated the ſad fate of Ann Hurle; while that of Mathuſalah Spalding, executed at the ſame time for an unnatural crime, excited ſentiments of a very different deſcription. D. Fitzmaurice, who had been ordered for execution for returning from tranſportation, received a reſpite.

Forgery.—The perſon who committed the forgery to the amount of ſeven hundred and forty pounds on the houſe of Robarts and Co., Lombard Street, has been taken in Berkſhire. He received from the bankers two 300l. bank-notes, one 100l. and a 30l.: he immediately afterwards exchanged the two 300l. notes for fifteen 20l. notes at the Bank of England. The forgery being ſoon detected and made known, it was diſcovered that he had engaged for 400l. worth of plate, at a reſpectable houſe on Ludgate Hill, paying for the ſame with the 20l. notes, and ordering the plate to be ſent to a certain houſe. From this circumſtance, ſuſpicion fell on a late clerk to a reſpectable Jew Merchant in the city, who was traced into Berkſhire, apprehended, and brought to town.

Deciſion of the twelve Judges in the Caſe of Robert Aſtlett.—On Thurſday morning, Feb. 16, the Judges having taken their ſeats upon the Bench, at the Old Bailey, the Recorder directed Mr. Kirby to put Robert Aſtlett to the Bar. Mr. Aſtlett was accordingly brought into the Dock, and, on his entrance, bowed reſpectfully to the Court.

Mr. Baron Hotham then addreſſed the priſoner nearly as follows:—Robert Aſtlett, you were tried and convicted in this court, at the ſeſſions held in September 1803, for embezzling Exchequer Bills, you being an officer employed in the ſervice of the Bank of England, and having ſuch bills in your care and cuſtody. The indictment ſtates, that you, being an officer, was intruſted with certain papers, commonly called Exchequer Bills, one of which was for the ſum of five hundred pounds, belonging to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, alſo ſeveral other bills for different ſums, the whole of which, you, being ſuch officer, did feloniouſly ſecrete, and run away with. It is admitted on the part of the proſecution, that theſe Exchequer Bills were not legal, not having been ſigned by a perſon duly authorized by Government; but you were convicted, and your judgement was reſpited, in order that your Counſel might ſubmit to the Judges, under the 15th of Geo. II, what then appeared to them relative to your caſe. Eleven of the twelve Judges have ſince met in the Exchequer Chamber, and the objection taken by your Counſel was ably and legally diſcuſſed. The Judges have ſince, in conference, ſat together on the ſubject, and it is now my duty to inform you of their mature deliberation. There are two points that have been argued in your favour; namely, that you cannot be convicted under the 15th Geo. II, as the 39th of Geo. III repealed the former; in the preſent inſtance, it is unneceſſary to dwell long, as the Judges are generally of opinion, that there is nothing in the laſt mentioned act that can repeal the other: the queſtion was, whether the bills were effects within the meaning of the act, and the general opinion is, that they are effects within the meaning of the act. (Here the learned Judge read the preamble of the act, which juſtified the deciſion.) The great object of the legiſlature in framing the act, he ſaid, was to afford additional ſecurity to the Bank, and the principle of legiſlation muſt be applied to a regard for the general utility; and when this law is conſidered in the large and liberal view in which it was framed, the recollection of the enormous weight of Exchequer Bills in circulation muſt impreſs upon every individual, that they are fairly bought, and become the property of the Bank for a fair conſideration; yet it has been argued, that they are not ſuch bills as come under the Act of Parliament; and though the bills, upon the face, do not carry legal value, yet they carry a validity of the greateſt importance to the Bank. It is expreſsly ſtated in the Act, that the offence of embezzling them is not larceny, but felony; the bills are therefore certainly ſuch a ſpecies of ſecurities that no man would heſitate to receive them.—If an inſolvent debtor was to omit placing any ſuch bills in his ſchedule, every honeſt mind would revolt at the idea: in ſhort, many caſes might be found to prove their value. It was proved, that, if trifling articles belonging to the Bank were conſidered effects under the ſtatute, it might lead to make old ſtumps of pens and blotting paper of that deſcription; but the Judges had only gone to ſuch effects as were intruſted to the ſervants of the Bank. The Bills in queſtion fell under that conſideration, as the Judges are of opinion they are effects according to the 15th Geo. II, and that the embezzlement of them by you ſubjects you to conviction, on the Count upon which you were found GUILTY. The Count was, that which charged the bills as *effects* belonging to the Bank, and ſubjects the priſoner to the pain of *Death*.

Invincible Standard.—Enſign James Sinclair, late Serjeant in the 42d; who behaved ſo gallantly in Egypt, by taking the famous *Invincible Standard*, has been *gazetted* as an Enſign in the 26th Foot. With reſpect to Anthony Lutz, the competitor for this honour, it has alſo been officially announced, that "His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to allow Anthony Lutz, late of the Minorca, or Queen's German regiment, at preſent Serjeant of the King's German regiment, a penſion of twenty pounds a year during his life, for his courage diſplayed in the capture of the Invincible Standard from the French, upon the 21ſt of March, 1801."

The Gordons—Whoſe ſeizure of the perſon of Mrs. Lee, the Helen of Bolton Row, has engaged ſo much attention, are fully committed to take their trial at the next Oxford Aſſizes.—The following are the exact words of the commitment of theſe gentlemen:—

"Lockhart Gordon, Loudoun Gordon, from Tothill Fields Bridewell, by N. Bond, Eſq. and Sir W. Parſons, Knt. on the oaths of Rachael Fanny Antonina Lee, wife of Matthew Allen Lee, Eſq., Janet Davidſon, and others, for feloniouſly and unlawfully taking the ſaid Rachael Fanny Antonina Lee from her houſe in Bolton Row, Piccadilly, againſt her will, for the lucre of ſubſtance, and defiling her at Tetſworth, in the county of Oxford, againſt the ſtatute, &c. Dated Jan. 27, 1804."

The Grand Rowing Match between the watermen of London and Gravеſend, for a hundred guineas a ſide, was decided in favour of the latter. On Tueſday the 31ſt ult., at half paſt eight o'clock in the morning, the two cutters ſtarted; viz. the Hector of London, and the Eclipſe of Gravеſend. For the firſt three miles no manifeſt difference appeared; but ſoon after the London watermen took the lead, and kept it until they had paſſed the Iſle of Yantlet. About five miles on this ſide the Nore, the Gravеſend men pulled up amazingly, and ſoon after ſhot a-head, and got round the Nore Lights about two minutes before the Londoners, three of whom became ſo diſpirited, that they were finally left a mile a-ſtern; while the Gravеſend watermen proceeded to their appointed deſtination, and arrived at Mr. Durand's wharf, at Rotherhithe, about twenty-two minutes after four o'clock, being only eight hours in rowing nearly eighty-two miles. The failure of the Londoners is aſcribed to the weather and the roughneſs of the water below Gravеſend; a circumſtance favourable to their opponents.

Diſturbing Divine Worſhip.—The prevailing practice of diſturbing divine worſhip, in conſequence of idle and diſſolute youths, and children of both ſexes, aſſembling in churchyards, in ſeveral diſtricts of the metropolis, has become an evil of conſiderable magnitude.—With a view to check this indecent practice, the Chapel Warden of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, lately obtained a warrant againſt a youth who committed an aſſault upon him in the execution of his duty, in preventing offences of this nature, which was heard at the Public Office, in Queen's Square. The Magiſtrates explained to the delinquent the great ſeverity of the puniſhment that muſt follow conviction for this ſpecies of aſſault, viz. "*That the offender ſhould, beſides excommunication, have his ears cut off, or his or her cheek marked with a hot iron.*"

On account of the youth of the offender, and on his diſcovering great contrition, and aſking pardon for the offence he had committed, and receiving a ſuitable admonition from the Magiſtrates, the Chapel Warden humanely propoſed to drop the proſecution; on condition, however, that it ſhould be made public, as a warning to parents in general to attend more particularly to the morals and good behaviour of their children; and to ſee that they go decently and regularly to divine worſhip on Sunday, and that they conduct themſelves in an orderly manner on that day.

An official account has been publiſhed, ſhewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Imperial Loan, and Land Tax, to the 1ſt of February 1804:—

National Debt redeemed	*L.*79,294,133
Imperial Loan ditto -	450,823
Land Tax ditto -	21,147,883
Total	*L.*100,892,854

The Minor Canons of St. Paul's have at length obtained a decree in Chancery, in the long-conteſted cauſe between them and certain inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Gregory. By this deciſion, the defendants are adjudged to pay 8s. 9d. in the pound on their reſpective rents, with a portion of the coſts of ſuit.

The eclipſe of Saturday, the 11th inſt., from the clouded ſtate of the atmoſphere, was viſible only at intervals. When it was firſt ſeen, the moon appeared to cover nearly one-fourth of the ſun's diſk. When another opportunity of view preſented itſelf, the ſun preſented the appearance of a perfect creſcent. Had the weather been more favourable, the phenomenon would have been truly worthy of obſervation. It began at 10 h. 22m. *a. m.*, and ended 11 h. digits eclipſed 8d. 36m.

The public papers have ſtated a very unpleaſant diſpute between ſeveral ſhip-owners and the Miniſter: they aſſert, that ſome of theſe perſons, with the concurrence of Mr. Addington, had agreed with merchants in Holland, at the termination of the late war, to bring to them from the Eaſt Indies numerous articles of value, and that the ſhips, with their reſpective cargoes, had been recently captured by our cruizers. The paper alluded to proceeds, with the ability for which it is ſo highly diſtinguiſhed, to cenſure Mr. Addington for permitting a legal proceſs to be inſtituted for the condemnation of theſe veſſels.

We are not competent to ſay, whether the Dutch clearances, &c., can alter the original property of the ſhips, but conceive that it would be highly indecorous in the Miniſter to attempt to impede the regular proceſs of the law; added to which, the new owners (the captors) are not leſs than the old ones entitled to conſideration.

The compact into which our merchants entered with thoſe of Holland was not only ſtrictly fair, but calculated to promote the beſt intereſt of this country,—its Marine. The Miniſter was therefore commendable in giving it his concurrence; but if, as is ſtated, without ſuch concurrence the tranſaction would not have taken place, we have no heſitation in ſaying that the ſtate ought to remunerate the ſufferers.

The property at iſſue is eſtimated at 600,000*l*; but the magnitude of the ſum cannot determine the merits of the queſtion. Every Briton feels that he has an high intereſt in the eſtabliſhed dignified faith of his country, and will not permit any pecuniary conſideration to militate againſt his proud inheritance.

Dollars.—Mr. Bolton, an ingenious and reſpectable artiſt, of Birmingham, has engaged to reſtamp ſeveral millions of dollars in the manner of the Engliſh ſilver currency, and in imitation of our own crown pieces, with the difference only that the preſent edge-milling of the dollars is to remain. The experiment has already been ſucceſsfully tried, and a ſpecimen of this new coin preſented to his Majeſty. It is a very beautiful piece, reſembling a fine medal. The expence to government of the reſtamping will not be more than that attending the preſent ſmall ſtamp of the King's head, which is ſo eaſily counterfeited. In this improved ſtate, the dollars will be iſſued at their actual value, four ſhillings and nine pence each; and thoſe now in circulation will, of courſe, be received at the Bank at their preſent price of five ſhillings. Several millions may, in a few weeks, be put in circulation.

Forged Dollars.—A few days ago, John Levy was charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Manſion Houſe, by Mr. Parkins, pawnbroker, of Biſhopſgate Street, who ſtated, that on Tueſday evening he was applied to by the priſoner, who informed him that he could accommodate him with two or three pounds worth of ſtamped dollars, which, from the ſcarcity of ſilver, Mr. Parkins was willing to take; but, on looking cloſely into them, he obſerved a difference in the ſtamp, and, on ſeeing the ſame ſtamp upon a Ruſſian coin, he ſuſpected them to be forged; when he detained twelve, and ſent for a conſtable, who ſearched the priſoner, and found ſeventeen more of the ſame ſort, and one of baſe metal. Sapwell, the conſtable, produced the dollars. His Lordſhip aſked the priſoner how he came by them? who replied, that he was a dealer in watches, &c., and received them from two ſailors at the India Houſe, in exchange for two watches, which came to ſeven pounds; and denied having the leaſt knowledge of a forged ſtamp. His Lordſhip remanded him for another examination, when the Solicitor of the M nt is to attend.

Tueſday, 21ſt inſt., the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, at which ſix Aldermen, the Recorder, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Common Serjeant, and other city officers, together with a great number of Commoners, attended. The uſe of the Hall was unanimouſly granted to Mr. Alderman Boydell, for the purpoſe of drawing the lottery for the diſpoſal of his plates, prints, &c. The Court agreed to petition the Honourable Houſe of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to amend and enlarge the powers of the Act of Parliament paſſed laſt ſeſſions, "for eſtabliſhing a free Market for the Sale of Coals in the City of London;" and a petition being prepared, was read, agreed to, ordered to be ſigned by the Town Clerk, and preſented to the Houſe of Commons by the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. &c.

Married.] At Hampton, Anthony St. Leger, Esq. of Park-Hill, near Lancaster, to Miss Harriet Chester, youngest daughter of the late C. Ch. Esq. of Chickley, in Buckinghamshire.—At Bloomsbury, Mr. G. Ellis, of Bernard-street, Russel-square, to Miss Elizabeth Matilda Morris, of the same place.—I. F. Warner, Esq. to Mrs. Abington, grand-daughter to the late Earl of Anglesea.—Major General Congreve, of the royal regiment of artillery, to Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late General E., of the artillery.—Capt. Frederick W. Campbell, of the 1st regiment of guards, to Miss Jessie Caulfield, daughter of the late Wade Caulfield, Esq.——Captain Acton Chaplin, of the royal Bucks militia, to Miss Eliz. Carrington Nunn, of Manningtree, Essex.—R. P. Burlow, Esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late Samuel Simpson, Esq. of Lancaster.—At Clerkenwell, Mr. John Austin, of Hoxton, aged 78, to Mrs. Ann Speight, of Islington, aged 60.—At St. Pancras Church, C. Armstrong, Esq. surgeon on the Bombay establishment, to Miss Dorothy Wood, sister to Sir F. W., of Hensworth, near Pontefract, Bart.—At Edgeware, Capt. Rochfort, late of the Prince of Wales's light dragoons, to Miss Norton, of Edgeware.—At St. Alphage, Mr. J. Stubbe, solicitor, of Tring, Herts, eldest son of Dr. S., of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, to Miss F. Delver, only daughter and heiress of J. D. Esq. of Fell-street, London.—At Spitalfields, Mr. John Steel, of Ulting Wick, to Miss Frances Stoneham, of Little Baddow.—Mr. George Sparrow, of Stamford, to Miss Mary Cummings.——The Rev. Samuel Cole, Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to Miss Griffiths.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Matthew Gosset, Esq. of Lymington Lodge, Hants, and Viscount of the Island of Jersey, to Miss Cotton, eldest daughter of the late J. C., Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman square.—Covent-garden, Mr. G. D. Fontaine, of Great Russel-street, Covent-garden, to Miss E. Smith, eldest daughter of D. S., Esq. of Richmond, Surry.—I. A. Lindo, Esq. jun. of Finsbury-square, to Miss E. Reilly, daughter to the late J. R., Esq.——Mr. Parry Howell, of Bull's Head Court, to Miss Baugh, daughter of the late Mr. Baugh, of Sutton Maddock, Shropshire.——At Lambeth, Mr. Russel, of Kennington, to Miss Margaretta Leslie, daughter of the late John Leslie, Esq. of Buckingham-street.—Mr. Thomas Wilson Hetherington, to Miss Pearkes, daughter of Mr. J. P. of St. Paul's Church-yard.—Mr. Whitmarsh, of Rood-lane, to Mrs. Wilson, relict of R. W. Esq. of Brompton.—Mr. Finch, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Ricketts, daughter of J. R., Esq. of Walworth.—At Hampton Church, the Rev. Dr. Birch, Dean of Battle, and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss M. R. Gordon, third daughter of C. G., Esq. of Woodhouse, Aberdeenshire, and niece to Lord Glenbervie.

Died.] Suddenly on Blackfriars Bridge, Mr. Beane, livery stable-keeper, of Blackfriars Road.——At Brompton, the Rev. Charles Graham, Rector of Watton Lebston, Hertfordshire.——Mr. William Bullock, merchant, Crescent, Minories.——At Lambeth, Mr. Edwards, dyer, of Sherrard-street, Golden-square. By his Will he directed that his funeral procession should stop at the Magpies, in Bridge-street, Westminster, and the mourners be regaled with a *gallon of porter*, which they were to drink at the door of the house; they were then to proceed on a *long trot* over the Bridge to the Jolly Sawyers, in Lambeth Walk, there to have another gallon of beer; from thence to the grave, where, after his interment, *a pint of gin* was to be drank by them over the grave, *wishing him a pleasant journey*. This request was literally complied with.—Sir Francis Sykes, at his house in Audley-square, in the 70th year of his age. He was uncommonly anxious to see his son who is at present in Germany, and exerted his feeble remains of life so strenuously to have the melancholy satisfaction of a last adieu, that his physicians declare his existence was protracted a week longer than they conceived his exhausted powers could support; this consolation was, however, denied him, as he expired before it was possible for his son to obey the affectionate summons. Sir Francis was buried at Wallingford in Berks, in a style of funeral pomp suitable to the wealth and consequence he possessed. Sir Francis Sykes was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Wallingford, in Berks, in which it is reported he will be succeeded by his son.—At Kentish Town, Mr. Driver, surgeon, formerly of Lion Hall, Herefordshire.—Mr. Carter, of the Bolt-in Tun, Fleet-street.——In Upper Grosvernor-street, Westminster, W. Fel-

lowes, Eſq. of Ramſey-Abbey, Huntingdonſhire.—At his apartments in Holborn, the Rev. W. Keddon, M. A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, F. S. A. Curate and Morning Preacher of St. Giles in the Fields, and one of the domeſtic Chaplains to the Earl of Portſmouth.—A granddaughter of the celebrated Dr. Atterbury, Biſhop of Rocheſter, in very reduced circumſtances, at an obſcure lodging in St. Giles's. This lady is ſaid to have been the ſiſter of a Dr. Morris, who inherited great part of the vaſt fortune of the late Mr. Cracherode.—Mrs. Cryſtall, wife of Mr. Alexander Cryſtall, cabinet-maker, of Berwick ſtreet, after an illneſs of three years and nine months.—At the Boar and Caſtle Inn, Oxford-ſtreet, Lieut. Thomas Comerford, of the Eaſt London regiment of militia.——In Everett-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, near London, Mrs. Johnſton, wife of John Johnſton, Eſq. late St. Thomas in the Eaſt, Jamaica.——At his ſeat at Thorpe Lee, near Egham, after a painful illneſs, occaſioned by a fall a few months ſince, Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir William Blackett. The remains of the worthy Baronet were conveyed from Thorpe, in order to be interred in the family vault at Rippon, a diſtance of near 230 miles.——Found ſmothered in his manufactory at the back of his ſhop, Mr. Pitchen, tobacconiſt, Snow-hill; having left a quantity of tobacco on the over-night to dry, it is ſuppoſed that it took fire, and the ſcent reaching him, he roſe to ſtop its progreſs, when it deprived him of his breath, as he was found, on opening the ſhop, in a leaning poſture, in his ſhirt only, upon it, his arms, face, &c. literally ſtewed to the bones.—Mr. Godwin, a reſpectable tradeſman, who had for many years kept a jeweller's ſhop in the Strand: he precipitated himſelf from the parapet of Somerſet Houſe, near the Auditor's Office, by which he was ſo dreadfully bruiſed, that he expired in a few minutes. Coroner's verdict, *Lunacy.*—*Fighting Fitzgerald.* Tueſday, Feb. 8, the Coroner's Jury ſat upon the body of a gentleman at the Northumberland Coffee houſe, Charing-Croſs, who had gone there the preceding morning, about nine o'clock, to aſk for a bed. On being ſhewn to his room, he deſired not to be called till ſix in the evening, ſtating that he was much fatigued from having been up all night. At the appointed time the waiter went to his chamber, when, to his great aſtoniſhment, he found him, though yet warm, quite dead. A ſurgeon was immediately ſent for, who attempted to bleed him, but without effect. The Jury, after a very minute inveſtigation of the circumſtances, brought in a verdict of—Died by the viſitation of God. The deceaſed was a captain of marines, and was known in the faſhionable world by the name of Fighting Fitzgerald, from the number of duels that he had been concerned in. He dined on the preceding Sunday at the Northumberland Coffee-houſe, in company with a friend, in apparent health and ſpirits. He was a native of Ireland, and ſuppoſed to be about two or three and thirty.—At Hyde Park Corner, Lady Andrews, widow of the late Sir Joſeph Andrews, and wife of Colonel Dalrymple.—In Cumberland-place, the youngeſt daughter of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.——At her houſe, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Lady Greſham, relict of the late Sir John Greſham, Bart. of Titzey-place, Surry.—Mr. William Handaſyde, ſugar-baker, and formerly of Newcaſtle, much reſpected.—J. Staines, Eſq. formerly a captain in the Bedfordſhire militia, in his 73d year.—B. Beet, of Printing-houſe-ſquare, coal-merchant.—At Pimlico, Mrs. Brown, widow, aged 85.—Mr. Hodſon, of the Piazza Coffee-houſe, very deſervedly regretted and eſteemed.—Mrs. Margaret Hawkſmore Adams, wife of G. H. Adams, Eſq. and widow of the late Thurſton John Caton, Eſq.—Mrs. Arnold, aged 37 years, well known in the higher circles as a nurſe, in the recommendations of Dr. Denman and Mr. Croft.—After a lingering and painful illneſs, Mr. John Rowe, of Oxford-ſtreet, in his 68th year.—At Hampſtead, Mrs. Duberly, daughter of the late Gerard Howard, Eſq.—In her 23d year, Miſs Hanſon, daughter of the late William Hanſon, Eſq. of Cannon-ſtreet, and ſiſter to Colonel Hanſon, of the Rifle regiment; this amiable young lady had been the victim of an irremediable diſeaſe upwards of three years.——After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Harriſon, of Gray's-Inn-lane-road.——Of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Andrew Butler, of the Queen's Head, Taviſtock-row, Covent-Garden, in the 50th year of his age.—The Rev. W. Keddon, Curate of St. Giles's in the Fields; his remains were interred in that church, he was followed to the grave by Lord Portſmouth and a number of relatives, who attended the melancholy ceremony, to pay the laſt tri-

bute of reſpect to a man who was univerſally beloved. The circumſtances attending the death of that gentleman, are rather of a ſingular nature: a ſhort time ſince he was requeſted by Mr. Lockhart Gordon (the perſon who has lately made ſo much noiſe in carrying off Mrs. Lee) to preach for him; Mr. G. ſtating that buſineſs of a very preſſing nature requiring his attention in the country. As they had for a number of years been on terms of the greateſt intimacy, and not ſuſpecting that he ſhould incur diſpleaſure by ſo doing, he complied with the requeſt; the circumſtances coming to the knowledge of a ſuperior, high in office, he wrote him a letter reprobating his conduct, and ſtating, that his future ſervices in his official capacity would be diſpenſed with; on reading the contents, it had ſo great an effect on him, that he took to his bed, and ſurvived but two days.——In Abingdon-ſtreet, Mrs. A. Johnſtone, laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Dr. P. J.—In conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel, the Rev. H. C. Maſon, M. A. Rector of St. Mary, Bermondſey, Southwark, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Onſlow. He was the founder of the Deaf and Dumb Society.—Mr. J. White, youngeſt ſon of Mr. J. W. of the Buſh Inn, Staines.——Miſs O'Hara, a beautiful and accompliſhed young woman, under 22 years of age, the protegee of the Counteſs of Ely. She was ſeized with a fit in Drury-lane Theatre. She was taken to Carpmeal's houſe, in Bow ſtreet. Doctors Rivers and Hunt were called, whoſe medical aid was, however, without effect. —Mr. Lacey, a very eminent attorney, of Bread-ſtreet-hill, who cut his throat with a razor in a dreadful manner. By the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury, it appeared, that the unhappy gentleman had lately been viſited with ſeveral ſevere attacks of the gout in his head, in one of the paroxyſms of which, it is ſuppoſed, he committed the lamentable act that has deprived ſociety of a valuable member. Verdict, *Lunacy*.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, London, John Gotobed, Eſq. attorney, and Deputy Recorder of Bedford.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davenport, of Slough, to Miſs Shirley, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Reading, aged 98, Mrs. Collier, upwards of 86 of which ſhe paſſed in one houſe in the Market-place. —At his houſe in the High-ſtreet, aged 43, Mr. Thomas Langſton.—W. Fowler, Eſq. of Kerland, Cornwall.—Mrs. Slack, wife of T. Slack, Eſq. of Braywick Lodge. —At Cookham, the Rev. Richard Wells, many years Magiſtrate for that county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Dr. Waddington, Prebendary of Ely, to Miſs Anne Weſtwood, eldeſt daughter of J. Weſtwood, Eſq. of Chatteris.

Died.] At Newmarket, Mr. Thomas Wormald, journeyman blackſmith to Mrs. Edmundſon, ſuppoſed to be the moſt experienced ſhoer of race horſes in the kingdom.—Samuel Duckering, of Offington, near Raiſin, farmer, drowned accidentally in the pariſh of Tupholme, near Bardney.—The Rev. C. Holden, LL. B. late Fellow of Gonvil and Caius college, Rector of Weeting All Saints and Weeting St. Mary's, Norfolk.—At Abington, at a very advanced age, Jeremiah Lagden, Eſq. of Wentworth, near Ely.

CHESHIRE.

The races at Eaſt Farndon, in this county, are unavoidably diſcontinued; the proprietors having reſolved to have the race-ground immediately incloſed.

Died.] At Heaton Norris, near Stockport, Robert Crowther, Eſq. brother to the late Comptroller of London.—At Malpas, the Rev. R. Heber, of Martonhall, Yorkſhire.—Owing to his having ſlept in a damp bed, Mr. John Taylor, of Great Boughton, near Cheſter, gardener.—At Tarporley, G. Green, Eſq. many years Collector of the Exciſe at Liverpool.—At Mold, Mrs. Conway, wife of M. C. ſurgeon of that place.—After a few days ſickneſs, Mr. Bruckſhaw, of Stockport.—At Macclesfield, in her 76th

year, Mrs. Miriam Macom, relict of J. M. Eſq.—At Cheſter, Mr. Ratcliffe, watch-maker, aged 77.—Aged about 30, in a fit of apoplexy, with which he was ſeized while in the act of ſpeaking to an acquaintance, Rich. Long, a hatter, late in the employ of Mr. Shaw. The deceaſed was a Serjeant in the Royal Cheſter Volunteers.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bodmin, Mr. Cummins, attorney at law, of Penzance, to Miſs Lydia Edyvean, youngeſt daughter of the late J. E. Eſq. of that place.

Died.] In Truro, Mr. Benj. Magor, aſſayer of copper ore under the Cheadale Co. and Meſſrs. Williams and Gremell.—In Falmouth, Cornelius Calvert, jun. Eſq. aged 19 years, a native of Norfolk, in Virginia, on his way to the South of France, for the benefit of his health. He was attended to the grave by the Vice Conſul, and a great number of American citizens and Captains of American ſhips in port.

CUMBERLAND.

Early this month, as ſome boys at Carliſle were playing, one of them by accident diſcovered a ſmall aperture in the ground, which ſeemed to communicate with ſome unknown paſſage. The diſcovery was communicated to ſome of the neighbouring people, who got a line and plummet, and diſcovered a chaſm, or well, of the depth of 27 feet, 24 of which were water. The proprietor of the ground the day after employed ſome workmen to ſearch in this curious cavity, and the whole of the pavement being removed, it was perceived that an imperfect covering of wood was all that ſecured whatever might paſs over it. After emptying the place of the water, a looſe bottom was found, compoſed of ſoft clay, mixed with offals of beaſts, large bones of animals, &c. and among theſe were brought up two beautiful ſacrificial Roman vaſes of braſs, with carved handles, which are ornamented with figures, in excellent alto-relief. One of the vaſes is very perfect, and meaſures 11 inches in height, and 21 inches in circumference, in the wideſt part. Their ſhape is very elegant, tapering in the neck, and they reſemble the Etruſcan vaſes of the Romans. From the ſtyle of the workmanſhip, they may be conſidered to belong to the period between the reigns of Nerva and Marcus Aurelius, the moſt auſpicious period of Roman hiſtory after the deſtruction of the Republic. But no inſcription has been found along with them to guide the conjectures of the antiquary.

A man is now living in the neighbourhood of Dearham, in the houſe in which he was born, and out of which he has never ſlept more than three or four nights, though he is in his ninetieth year: He is apparently in good health; can walk tolerably well, read without glaſſes, has very lately quitted his employment, (but much againſt his inclination) and has been father, grand-father, and great-grandfather to forty-ſeven children!

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Jefferſon, mariner, to Miſs Sarah Aitkin, of Gilcrux.—Mr. A. Nicholſon, grocer, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Bellamy, of Croſs-ſtr.—Mr. Thomas Weſtray, to Miſs Sarah Turnbull, both of Henſingham.—Mr. William Head, baſket-maker, to Miſs P. Hudſon, of Peter-ſtreet.—Mr. J. Biglands, joiner, to Miſs Elizabeth Chriſtopherſon.—At Workington, John Fawcett, Eſq. Capt. in the Workington, Harrington, and Maryport Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Wood, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. of Workington.—At Wigton, Mr. Buſhby, to Miſs Barnes.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Clemetſon, wife of Mr. W. C.—Miſs Kirkpatrick, in the 25th year of her age, daughter of the Rev. Mr. K.—In the Iſle of Man, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Shaw, the Lady of Lieutenant-Governor S.—At Cockermouth, J. Thompſon, Eſq. High Bailiff of that borough, and poſt-maſter.—At Harrington, aged 78, Mr. William Sanderſon, who had been clerk of that pariſh 62 years; in which period there have been 17 ſucceſſive rectors and curates.

DURHAM.

The Durham Agricultural Society, at their laſt meeting, unanimouſly reſolved, that none of the members, will, in future, hire any ſervant who does not produce a certificate of good behaviour from the laſt place of his ſervice: a reſolution which, it is much to be wiſhed, ſhould be generally adopted.

Married.] At Stranton, near Hartlepool, Mr. Satchell, draper, of Sunderland, to Miſs Bicknell, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R. H.—At Rainton, in his 58th year, Mr. Thomas Fatherley.—At Sunderland, Mrs. Ann Booth, wife of Mr. J. Booth, aged 64.—Mrs. Eleanor Tate, widow, aged 87.—Mr. J. Rowell, baker, aged 66.—Mrs. Hayton, relict of the late Mr. T. Hayton, fitter, aged 68.—Mr. James Nicholſon, butcher.—Mr. J.

Rule, baker.—Adam Scott, M. D. aged 84.—Mrs. Todd, widow, aged 88.—At the advanced age of 99, Mr. John Selby, farmer, in Langley, near Durham.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Griffin, of Matterſea, Cornfactor, to Miſs Mary Swannack, of Sheffield.—At Preſtbury, the Rev. Mr. Bunting, of City Road, London, to Miſs Mc Lardie, of Macclesfield.—At Derby, Richard Waterworth, Eſq. of Wreſſel Caſtle, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Nadin, daughter of W. N. Eſq. of the former place.—Mr. Wm. Haſlam, farmer, to Miſs Catherine Soar, both of Little Cheſter.—At Sterndale, Mr. Iſaac Wheeldon, of Cronkſtone, ſon of Mr. I. W. of Buxton, to Miſs Mary Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. of Glutton.—At Stanton, John Capper, Eſq. of Ely Place, London, to Miſs Biddulph, third daughter of the late W. B. Eſq. of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Derby, aged 82, Mr. John Homfray.—Aged 45, Mrs. Cooper, reliét of the late Mr. J. Cooper, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Of an apoplexy, aged 17, George Read Godwin, ſon of George Godwin, Eſq. a young man whoſe natural diſpoſition and abilities promiſed to be an ornament to the medical profeſſion.—Suddenly, much regretted, Mr. Clower, of Weſt-Hallam.—At Cheſterfield, John Hoole, gent. univerſally lamented.—He ſpent the preceding evening with a party of his friends, went to bed apparently in his uſual health, and in the morning was found a lifeleſs corpſe.—At Wirkſworth, aged 81, Thomas Wall, pariſh ſexton; which ſituation he has held forty-nine years, and in which period 7036 perſons have been buried in that pariſh.—At Edingale, Mrs. Pimm.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Whitaker Noad, Eſq. of Road, near Bath, to Miſs Emily Mayne, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. S. M. of Exeter.

Died.] Of an inflammation of the bowels, at the age of 34, Mrs. Milford, wife of S. F. M. Eſq. of Exeter, and daughter of the late Joſeph Foſkett, Eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, London.—Mrs. Jackſon, widow of the late R. J. Eſq. who formerly ſerved the office of Mayor of Exeter.

Married.] At Plymouth Dock, Capt. John Bridge, of the 3d Royal Battalion of Reſerve, to Miſs Mitchell, daughter of the late Dr. A. M. formerly Phyſician to the Forces at Chatham.—At Tiverton, Montague Baker Bere, Eſq. to Miſs Ann Leigh, youngeſt daughter of Mr. L. late of Badnon in that county, attorney; Mr. Bere was taken ſuddenly ill in the morning, and expired in the afternoon, to the great regret of his friends, and the inexpreſſible grief of his Lady; who, within the ſpace of five days experienced the ſad viciſſitudes of being a maid, wife, and widow.

Died.] Mrs. Croot, of Chulmleigh.—At Drewſtengton, two women, one of whom was aged 101, and the other 103 years.—Mr. Wm. Bryett, of Crediton, who for forty years paſt practiſed as a ſurgeon and apothecary in that town.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] John Berkley Burland, Eſq. of Stock-Houſe, Dorſet, M. P. for Totneſs, to Mrs. Gordon, of Leweſton, ſiſter of the late Sir Stephen Naſh, of Briſtol.—At Shafteſbury, the Rev. J. W. Morren, Miniſter of the Independent Congregation, to Miſs Frances Bennet, of Saliſbury.—Mr. Thomas Baſentine, of Yeovil, to Miſs Mary Bennet, of Shafteſbury.

Died.] Suddenly, at Spetiſbury, Robt. Stickland, Eſq. of Dorcheſter.—At Winborne, Mr. William Dean, Surgeon, aged 75.—At Charmouth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. R. mail-coach driver, and daughter of Mr. Bradbeer, inn-keeper.——Miſs E. Newell, daughter of the late Mr. J. Newell, timber-ſurveyor, of Lymington.—Miſs Smith, of Dorcheſter, being alone at her brother-in-law's, B. Cozens, Eſq. ſhe went to the cellar to get a ſmall cleft of wood, when running up the ſtairs, a current of air blew her muſlin gown againſt the candle, which immediately caught fire, and burnt with great rapidity; ſhe ran to the door to alarm the neighbours, but in vain; ſhe then returned from the door, and fell down in the paſſage in a fit, occaſioned by the fright, where ſhe was ſoon found by the ſervant coming in, but in a moſt dreadful ſtate. Her clothes around her body were entirely burnt, her arms almoſt burnt to a coal, and from her neck downward the fire had ſo penetrated as to make her a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle; notwithſtanding which ſhe lived about 14 hours, was perfectly ſenſible, and related the above account, though in the moſt excruciating pain.

ESSEX.

A ſhort time ago a part of the earth gave way at the Naze, on the coaſt of Eſſex, and diſcovered at a conſiderable depth from the ſurface, the ſkeletons of

an elephant and a buck, near to each other: the bones in a ſtate of great preſervation, and not petrified as it is called, or impregnated with a floury ſubſtance in the ſtate of foſſil. Part of one of the teeth of the elephant, and one of the horns of the deer, we have ſeen, and the enamel of the former was perfectly unchanged and diſtinct; and the rugged exterior of the latter was unequivocally that of the deer's horn. It is ſaid that ſeveral heads of elephants were diſcovered about the ſame ſpot. The unchanged condition of theſe relics tends perhaps to countenance the NEPTUNIAN, rather than the VULCANIC hypotheſis of GEOLOGISTS.

Married.] At Braintree, Mr. Samuel Thorogood, carpenter, to Miſs Mary Steed, of the ſame place.—Mr. Spurgin, of Maldon, carpenter, to Miſs Abell, of the ſame place.—Mr. Nathaniel Webb, of Haverhill, to Mrs. Ann Freeman, of Saffron Walden.—Saffron Walden, Eſſex, Mr. Fletcher, of Ilford, to Miſs Eedes of the former place.—At Barling, Mr. Fran. Colman, of Little Wakering, to Miſs Sarah Porter, a very agreeable young lady, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. P. of the ſame place.—Mr. Price, of the Hoſpital Staff, at Dunmow, to Miſs Clarence, eldeſt daughter of Mr. C. farmer, of Great Dunmow.—Mr. George Fitch, linen-draper, to Miſs Stanes, both of Chelmsford.—Mr. James Reynolds, of Halſted, to Miſs Cook, of Great Henney.—Lieutenant Drury, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Smyth, niece of Sir W. S. Bart. of Hill Hall.—Mr. M. B. Harvey, hop-merchant, of Witham, to Miſs M. Moody, daughter of the late R. M. Eſq. of Toved Place, near Saliſbury, Wilts.—Mr. Mabbs, farmer, of Billericay, to Miſs Hummerſton, of Harlow.—Captain Acton Chaplin, of the Royal Bucks Militia, to Miſs Eliz. Carrington Nunn, of Manningtree.—Mr. Cook, jun. of Great Henney, to Miſs Manning, of Coln Engain.—At Laytonſtone, Mr. Charles Gordon, Diſtiller, in Goſwell-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth Newton, of Laytonſtone.

Died.] Aged 33, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Underwood, of Wormingford. She has left a huſband and nine children.—Mrs. Mary Johnſon, of Little Baddow Mill, and formerly of Romford.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Braintree.—Mrs. Alice Blatch, aged 75, widow of the late Mr. T. B. of Billericay.—Miſs Ward, daughter of the Rev. H. W. of Havering Bower.—Mrs. M. Johnſon, of Little Baddow Mill, and formerly of Romford.—Mr. William Pavie, ſurgeon, of Brentwood, was found dead, face downwards, at full length, in a ditch not far from his own houſe. On taking him out of the ditch, it appeared that his throat was cut. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, by ſome perſons unknown.—Much reſpected, Mrs. Powell, ſen. of Dedham.——Suddenly, Mr. John White, of South Weald.——Much reſpected, John Sewell, aged 69, of the Society of Quakers.—Mr. Samuel Sach, of Baldwins, Great Tey, farmer.——Univerſally reſpected, Philemon Rolfe, Eſq. of Rayne Lodge.—At her father's, William Cockerton, Eſq. Sutton, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Laver, wife of Mr. C. L. of Beaches Farm, Rawreth.——At Chelmsford, Mr. William Reeve, grocer and tallow-chandler.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Septimus Sutton, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Uley, to Miſs H. Dexter, fourth daughter of Mr. D. of Grooby Parks, Leiceſterſhire.

Died.] At Low Hope, Capt. Coghlan, late of Leeds; and formerly in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.——In the 21ſt year of her age, Miſs Ann Pytt, only daughter of Mr. P., of this city, printer. About a month before her death, ſhe was in company with ſeveral friends, when ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with an alarming illneſs, which brought on a rapid decline.—At Cant, near Dearſley, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Robt. Joyner, a very reſpectable farmer.—At Wanſell, near Berkeley, Mrs. Allpaſs, relict of the late Mr. A., of Saniger.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Caſhio Bridge, between Reading and Hatfield, is ſhortly intended to be thoroughly repaired, or taken down and rebuilt. The dangerous ſtate of Holy-well Bridge, at the ſouthern entrance of St. Albans, is alſo to undergo an inveſtigation.

Died.] At Hedge, near Watford, the Rev. Joſeph Fawcett, late Lecturer at the Old Jewry.—The Rev. Charles Graham, rector of Watton-Lebſton.——At Mackery End, T. Hawkins, Eſq. aged 83.—At Theobalds, Mrs. Dauncey, wife of P. D., Eſq. barriſter at law.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, in the 79th year of his age, Francis Campbell, M. D. and one of the Members of the Corporation.—Aged 85, Mrs. Butler, relict of John Butler, D. D. late Biſhop of that Dioceſe, and daughter of the late Sir G. Vernon,

of Farnharm, Surry, of which ancient family ſhe was the laſt deſcendant.

HAMPSHIRE.

A Life-boat has been purchaſed by the Right Hon. George Roſe, to be kept on the coaſt of Chriſtchurch. A gun, we underſtand, is to be placed near the Haven-houſe, to be fired once, twice, or three times, to give notice whereabouts the wreck is on ſhore; and ſixteen men have given in their names to go out in her on any alarm; the neceſſary crew is only ten, excluſive of the ſteerſman, and there is no danger of not having a ſufficient number.

Married.] D. Page, Eſq. barrack maſter of Wincheſter, to Miſs C. Tiller, daughter of —— T. Eſq. barrack maſter of Eling, Hants.—At Portſmouth, Mr. Penny, tanner, of Midhurſt, in Suſſex, to Miſs A. Millar.—Mr. W. Friend, jun. of Portſea, to Miſs Sarah Gain, of the ſame town.—Mrs. Elizabeth Snell, aged 73 years. She had been blind and ſtruck with the palſy ſeveral months.——Suddenly of an apoplexy, Mrs. Soaper, a reſpectable inhabitant of Portſea.

Died.] Mrs. Robinſon, relict of General R., and ſiſter to W. White, Eſq. Alderman of Portſmouth.——At Southampton, after a ſevere illneſs, in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Byrne, many years houſekeeper to Nath. Middleton, Eſq. of Town-hill.——At her houſe at Ryde, in the Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, aged 74, widow of the late W. W. Eſq. Captain of the Royal Navy.—At Newport, in the 73d year of his age, the Right Hon. Leo. Troughear Holmes, Lord Holmes of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—At Swarraton, Mr. John Houſe, in an advanced age.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Houghton, Mr. Charles Rogers, of Clapton, to Miſs Biden.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Phillpott, many years an eminent milliner, of that place.

KENT.

Married.] At Graveſend, Mr. John Munns, painter and glazier, to Miſs M. Arnold, ſecond daughter of Mr. Alderman Arnold, of Maidſtone.—At Upper Deal, the Rev. Montague Pennington, Vicar of Weſtwell, and perpetual Curate of Sutton, both in Kent, to Mrs. Watts, widow of Captain W., of the Royal Navy.——At Weſt-Malling, Mr. John Reeve, tailor, to Miſs Ruſſel.——At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mark Stagg, Eſq. to Mrs. Lucinda Turmaine, both of Canterbury.—At Dover, Mr. Thomas Baſe, grocer, to Miſs Baker.

Died.] At Weſt Malling, Mrs. Perfect, wife of W. P., M.D.—At Dover, Mrs. Bale, wife of Mr. J. B., linen-draper.—James Peter Fector, Eſq. Banker.—At Haſtings, the Rev. William Whitear.—At Betherſden, aged 69, Mrs. Avary, of that place.—In the gaol of St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, aſſiſtant ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip the Leydon: he had been committed under a warrant from the Coroner, for aiding and aſſiſting in a duel, in which one of the combatants was killed.——At Maidſtone, aged 14, Miſs Taylor, daughter of G. T. Eſq. at Wrotham.—In the 36th year of her age, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Walter Whitehead, farmer, of Teynham.—At Folkeſtone, Mr. Leonard Gittins, aged 74.—After a long illneſs, in a decline, Mr. Holneſs, yeoman, of Twitham Farm, in the pariſh of Wingham, leaving a widow and five very ſmall children.——At Chatham, Mrs. Manger, at the advanced age of 90 years.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] By the Rev. J. Clowes, at Manchester, Mr. James Robinſon, to Miſs Ann Hilton. This is the firſt marriage celebrated in that church, notwithſtanding the clear rights for that purpoſe granted and confirmed thirty-five years ago, by the Act of Parliament on which the church was founded. The Rector, we underſtand, has lately been induced to exerciſe thoſe rights from the frequent applications of his congregation, and of ſeveral other reſpectable inhabitants of that town, ſuggeſting that in ſo large and populous a pariſh as Manchester, public convenience renders it very deſirable that more churches than one ſhould be open for the purpoſe of celebrating the ſacred rite of marriage.——Mr. James Gibſon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Albiſton, widow of the late J. A. Eſq. of Chetham-hill.—At Liverpool, Mr. John Wilſon, late of Whitchurch, to Miſs Ann Goulborn, of the former place.

Died.] In Manchester, the Rev. John Coxon, aged 78, after thirty years faithful ſervice in the miniſtry. About 1775 he had been appointed by the Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, their Miſſionary to the Scilly Iſlands, but his health did not permit him to continue that arduous ſervice. After many viciſſitudes, he took the Curacies of Monyaſh, Chelmerton and Taddington, in this county, of the laſt he was incumbent at

only 8l. per annum!—At his houſe, in Salford, aged 76, Mr. Joſeph Harrop, formerly printer and proprietor of the Mancheſter and Mercury, which he eſtabliſhed in the year 1752.—Sincerely reſpected, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. R., attorney at law.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm Burley, to Miſs Anna North, both of Counteſthorpe.—At Peatling, Mr. Hobil, of Littlethorpe, to Miſs Jane Oldaker, daughter of Mr. O., of Peatling Lodge.—At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Clarkſon, of Breedon Lodge, to Miſs Beavington.

Died.] At the advanced age of 89, Mrs. Linney, a very reſpectable lady, of Melton-Mowbray.——At Hinckley, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, Rector of Stoke-Golding, and Vicar of the former place.—At Thurmaſton, aged 82, Mrs. E. Day: ſhe was ſitting alone on the Sunday evening preceding her death, when unfortunately the fire caught part of her dreſs; and though aſſiſtance was immediately given, ſhe was ſo ſhockingly burnt, as to occaſion her death ſhortly afterwards.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, J. Hutſon, aged 80, to Mary Matchet, ſpinſter, aged 35, both paupers of the pariſh of Hundleby. The bridegroom has grand-children between 20 and 30 years of age, and the bride has three children.—Mr. Henry Keyworth, of Arnold, near Nottingham, to Miſs Ann Steeper of this city.—Arthur Thiſtlewood, Eſq. to Miſs Jane Worſley.——At Pilham, Mr. Fox, farmer, to Miſs L. Hird, daughter of Mr. H., of the Angel Inn, Gainſboro'.—At Aſwardby, Mr. William Aylſby, miller, to Miſs Mary Smith.—At Frampton, the Rev. John Caparn, to Miſs Wayet, daughter to Mr. Alderman W. of Boſton.——Mr. James Haddock, of Boſton, to Miſs Elizabeth Hunter, mantua-maker, of Hundleby.—Mr. Parkin, cooper, to Miſs Wake, both of Boſton.—At Upton, near Gainſboro', Mr. Storey, of Heapham, farmer, to Miſs Harriſon, of the former place.—Mr. Wm. Capes, of Gainſboro', draper, to Miſs Maria Dobſon, of Huntingdon.—Mr. Bunting, draper, to Miſs Ellen Wells, of Boſton.—Mr. Robinſon, of Aſhwell, to Miſs Freer, of Oakham.—At Weſt Keal, Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Madens, to Mrs. Bycroft.——Chevalier D'Aragon, formerly of the parliament of Normandy, in France, to Miſs Barbarina Mitchel, with a fortune of 20,000l.!! The firſt meeting of the parties was at an aſſembly in Lincolnſhire, where the politeneſs diſplayed by the Chevalier, won the fair lady's heart. He did not loſe ſight of the happy opportunity; for in leſs than one week he ſolicited her hand, and in ſix weeks after led the accompliſhed Miſs Mitchel to the altar of Hymen!

Died.] At Lincoln, James Bromhead, Eſq. formerly Capt. and Adjutant of the Royal Lincoln Militia. Mrs. B. his wife, was in good health at that time, but died on the Friday morning following, revered for her many amiable qualities. The remains of both were depoſited together in the family vault, St. Peter's, at Gowts, amidſt thoſe general expreſſions of regret from all ranks, which ſo very melancholy an event excited. Mr. B. was a man of truly benevolent diſpoſition; during an illneſs of above twenty years continuance, he poſſeſſed an unuſual ſhare of chearfulneſs, good humour, and inoffenſive pleaſantry. He ſerved with reputation in the army, in the war in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, and was in eight engagements.—Mr. Broxholm Fox, brazier, aged 56.—Mr. John Douglas, aged 78, well known ſome years ago as a traveller with drapery goods, &c.—At Regſby, near Alford, upwards of 80 years of age, Mr. Hugh Norton, an opulent farmer and grazier.—Of a conſumption, at Market-Harborough, Mrs. Stableford, wife of Mr. S. ironmonger: ſhe was a charitable and good woman.——At Willingham, near Gainſborough, aged 82, Mr. Tho. Taylor, ſchoolmaſter.—At Gainſborough, Mrs. Cowley, earthenware dealer, aged 77.—At Morton, near Gainſborough, Mr. Geo. Newcomb; he fell off one of his fiſhing boats, and was drowned.—At Hagworthingham, Mr. George Rhoades.—At Little Steeping, aged 100, Mrs. Bilton, mother of Mr. Gideon B.—At Anderby, Mr. Edward Marſlight, a reſpectable farmer and grazier there.—At Alford, Mrs. Longſtaff, widow.—At Wintering-ham, near Louth, Mr. David Stephenſon, miller, aged 30.—At Stamford, aged 59, Mrs. Scotney.—Aged 81, Mr. Everingham, of Billingborough.—At Sibſey, near Boſton, moſt deſervedly lamented, Mr. Sagar, aged 56 years; 33 of which he was ſchoolmaſter of that place.—At Sleaford, Mr. John Gibſon, linen and woollen draper; a perſon much regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.—At Lincoln, Mr. Thos. Fox, a reſpectable farmer, of Surfleet.—At Croft, near Wainfleet, Mr. Edward Langden, aged

80, a reſpectable farmer and grazier of that place.—At Wainfleet, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Marſhall, widow of the late Mr. J. M. of that place.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Capt. Daniel Hook, to Miſs Ann Smith.—Mr. Wm. Wells, of Lound, in Suffolk, to Miſs S. Harriſon.—Mr. G. Alexander, of the royal navy, to Miſs A. White.—Mr. W. Feltom, of Sprowſton, to Miſs Abbott, youngeſt daughter of Mr. A. of Spixworth.—Mr. J. Smith, attorney of Cley, to Miſs Pleaſance Harriſon.—Mr. James Sewell, miller, to Miſs Lowe, both of Strumpſhaw.—The Rev. J. Fayerman, to Miſs L ck, both of Loddon.—Mr. Sutton, druggiſt, of Aylſham, to Miſs R. Sewell, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. S. farmer, of Stoven, in Suffolk.—Mr. J. Sharpe, to Miſs Ives, of Stratford, Eſſex.—At Ixworth, Mr. Peck, to Miſs Howard, both of Thetford.

Died.] Aged 67, Mrs. Eliz. Pitchers, wife of Mr. J. P. in St. Peter of Mancroft.—At his houſe in Magdalen-ſtreet, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. D. Scott.—Mr. E. Barker, of Winfarthing; returning home in the evening from Brooke, he miſſed his way, and riding into a marſh near Newton turnpike, was thrown from his horſe into a quagmire, where he ſunk and periſhed. The horſe was found the ſame night, but the remains of the unfortunate owner were not diſcovered till Sunday morning following.—At Lynn, Cook Watſon, Eſq. aged 75.—In the 70th year of his, Mr. R. Cantrell, farmer, of Morton.—After a few hours illneſs, Sarah, the wife of Mr. John Clarke, farmer, at Martham, aged 35, leaving a huſband and ſeven children to bemoan the irreparable loſs of an affectionate wife and parent.—In the 59th year of his age, Mr. John Young, farmer, of Feltwell.—At Rolleſby-hall, aged 82, Mrs. Boycatt, relict of the late Rev. S. B. rector of Wheatacre Burgh.—William Fellowes, Eſq. of Heveringland.—Of a rapid decline, in the 22d year of her age, Miſs Ann Dearn, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. D. attorney at law, of North Walſham, whoſe meekneſs of temper and amiable diſpoſition endeared her not only to her parents and relations, but to all with whom ſhe was acquainted.—Aged 78 years, Mrs. Anſted, relict of Mr. J. A. many years a proprietor of the paper mills, Taverham.—Mr. John Lacy, aged 63, a reſpectable farmer, at Catton.—Mrs. Furneſs, wife of Mr. J. F. of Swanton Morley paper mills.—Aged 87, Jennings Ship, taylor, of Thetford, one of four brothers, whoſe united ages make 350 years.—Mr. John Ayton, farmer, aged 68, of Shoteſham.—At Yarmouth, two brothers, privates in the Shropſhire militia; one died through drinking cold water, while he had the meaſles, and the other through exceſſive drinking of ſpirits. They were both buried in the ſame grave.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Brancepeth, Mr. John White, of Dyke Nook, near Lancheſter, to Miſs Sarah Fenwick, ſecond daughter of Mr. T. F. of Burnigill.——At Tynemouth, William Mills to Mary Marſhall, (alias Mary Mills.) What renders this marriage worthy of notice is, that the bride is the reputed natural daughter of the bridegroom's father.—At Newcaſtle, Charles Tipping Aveling, Eſq; ſurgeon on the ſtaff in this diſtrict, to Miſs M. Atkinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. E. A. inn-keeper, in Dean-ſtreet.—Mr. William Biſbury, to Miſs Harris, widow of the late Captain H. of the Earl of Liverpool, of this port.—John Roberts, butcher, to the widow Hayes, baker.——At Howick, Mr. Marſhall, of North Seaton, to Mrs. Ann Thomſon, of Howick Rectory, relict of the late Mr. John Thomſon, of this town.

Died.] In Roſcrea, at the advanced age of 107, Thomas Brooke.——At Morpeth, in his 71ſt year, the Rev. George Smalridge, forty-two years rector of Bothal, in Northumberland, much reſpected and lamented.—Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. B. ſtaymaker.—Mr. Thomas Bowman, land-ſurveyor.—At North Shields Dock-houſe, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Capt. Matthew R. of the Meanwell.—Mr. Robert Shotton, of Pouteland, common brewer, generally eſteemed the heavieſt man in the county.—Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mrs. Milburn, of the Whalebone Inn, aged 74.——Newcaſtle, aged 61, Mrs. Storey, keeper of the Guildhall.——Mrs. Barbara Henzell, late of the White Hart Inn, aged 68, much reſpected.—Mr. Thomas Hutchinſon, of the High Bridge, broker and ſheriff's officer.—Mr. John Falcus, of Gallowgate, butcher.—Aged 63, Mr. John Stevenſon, formerly a maſter-mariner.—At his lodgings in Pilgrim-ſtreet, aged 37, Charles Selby, Eſq; of Earl, one of the officers of the Royal Cheviot Legion Volunteer Infantry.—At Coupon, Marlow Sidney, Eſq; in the 99th year of his age, who was a remarkably eccentric character. For many years he was exceſſively tortured

with the gravel, and latterly paſſed a number of ſtones, on an average from ſix to ten in the courſe of a day, ſeveral larger than a pea, and what is ſurpriſing, he felt not the leaſt pain. His antipathy againſt medical gentlemen was ſo great, that even in his laſt illneſs he would not ſuffer any to attend him. He was very partial to the dreſs and company of the fair ſex, but never had the pleaſure of tying the hymeneal knot. When ſeventy years of age, his thirſt for innocent and childiſh amuſements was ſuch, that he actually went to the dancing-ſchool, where he regularly attended, and appeared highly gratified with his youthful aſſociates. About two years ago, a ſiſter, who reſides in London, was at the trouble of paying him a viſit, and during her ſhort ſtay he generouſly indeed *allowed her milk and lodging*, but for bread, and other neceſſaries, ſhe was obliged to provide. When he had any money to ſend to his banker in Newcaſtle, three of his moſt truſty ſervants were well mounted, and armed with piſtols, his principal man rode in the middle with the caſh, and the other two at proper diſtances from him, in the van and rear; in this defenſive manner they marched along, the better to reſiſt any attack that might be attempted by daring highwaymen.—By the blowing up of the ſhip Caledonia, in the Eaſt Indies, to the great grief of his friends, Mr. Charles Heron, ſon of the late R. H. Eſq. and brother to the preſent W. H. Eſq. It appears that the Caledonia left Balaſore roads on the 18th of May, bound to Bombay, with the following paſſengers on board: Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel James Paterſon, of the Bombay military eſtabliſhment, Mr. Roſe, Lieutenant Kennedy, and thirty-ſeven men of his Majeſty's 78th regiment, four women, and ſeveral children. On their paſſage they fell in with an American ſhip from Prince of Wales's Iſland, bound to America. On Friday, the 29th ult. they had ſtruck ſoundings, and were in about 45 fathoms running in for the land, blowing exceeding freſh, and a heavy ſea, running under cloſe-reefed topſails and a foreſail, when about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Captain Thomas was aft on the poop, looking out for a double altitude of the ſun, not having had an obſervation for ſome days before, a ſmoke was obſerved coming up the fore hatchway, and a cry of Fire. The fire buckets were immediately filled with water, and every precaution taken: but on removing the fore hatch, the flames and ſmoke broke out ſo rapidly as is ſuppoſed to have ſuffocated ſome of the people, and the flames raged with ſuch extreme violence as to preclude the poſſibility of ſtopping their progreſs. The ſhip was kept directly before the wind, with a view of preventing the fire from communicating abaft: the boats were hoiſted out, and people placed in them to prevent the crew from deſerting the ſhip, or permitting too many to get on board the boats, ſo as to endanger their ſafety. It was ſoon diſcovered that the fire had communicated generally in the hold, the main and after hatches having been burſt open by the violence of the flames. It now became neceſſary to attend to the preſervation of the lives of as many of the crew as their means would admit of. Capt. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel Paterſon, Mr. Roſe, Mrs. Joyce, Serjeant major's wife of the Bengal artillery at Tannah, Mrs. Fraſer and one child, wife of a private of the 78th, and others to the number of 53, embarked in a long-boat. In the pinnace, ten ſea cunnies and laſcars quitted the ſhip, ſeven of whom were unfortunately loſt on the rocks when landing. In the jolly-boat there embarked from the ſhip, the gunner and fourteen laſcars, four of whom were daſhed to pieces on the ſurf on Malabar Point in attempting to land. The total number of ſouls on board were 157, out of which only 71 were ſaved. We are ſorry to add, that Lieutenant Kennedy, of his Majeſty's 78th regiment; Mr. Thompſon, the chief officer; Mr. Heron, the 2d officer; Mr. Collins, the 3d officer; and Mr. Crauſton, the 4th officer, were left on board the ſhip, and it is ſuppoſed muſt have periſhed. The preſervation of Lieut. Colonel Paterſon's life was truly miraculous, having jumped from the window of the quarter gallery, at the time the long-boat was dropping aſtern. The ſituation of Mrs. Fraſer may be eaſier conceived than deſcribed, for although ſhe eſcaped with her own life and one child, ſhe was under the neceſſity of leaving two other helpleſs infants to fall victims to the flames. Immediately after the boats quitted the ſhip, the mainmaſt went over the ſide, and ſoon afterwards the ſhip blew up abaft, having about fourteen barrels of gunpowder on board, in a few minutes after which ſhe diſappeared.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Eden, Mr. Sam. Smith, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Fenchurch-ſtr. London, ſon of Mr. T. S. of Waddington Heath, near Lincoln, to Miſs Page, of

Eden.—A. E. Young, Eſq; of Orlingbury, to Miſs A. Neate, daughter of T. N. Eſq; of Binfield, Berks.—Mr. J. Harriſon, farmer, of Orlingbury, to Mrs. Martin, relict of the late Mr. P. M. ſalesman, of Spratton, both in this county.—Mr. T. Hobſon, ſaleſman, to Miſs Jane Harriſon, third daughter of Mr. E. H. farmer, of Orlingbury.

Died.] In the 80th year of his age, Mr. R. Traſler, one of the Aldermen of Northampton.——At Woodſtone, near Peterborough, George Hart, Eſq; Capt. in his Majeſty's marine forces, and alſo Major Commandant of the Soak and City of Peterborough volunteer infantry.—At Northampton, Thomas Chapman, Eſq; of Spratton.—After an illneſs of four days, Miſs Sarah Filkes, milliner, whoſe amiable and gentle manners rendered her juſtly eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Rhodes, hoſier, of Fletcher-gate, to Miſs Richardſon, of Mount-ſtr. Nottingham.—Mr. Broadhead, hoſier, of Mount-Eaſt, to Miſs Dodſon;—alſo the Rev. Mr. Crockford, paſtor of the independent meeting-houſe in Halifax-lane, to Mrs. Winley, of Nottingham.—At Eaſtwood, Mr. F. H. Clay, of Aldermanbury, London, merchant, to Miſs E. Cheſlyn, of the former place.—At St. Nicholas's, the Rev. —— Daſhwood, curate of St. Mary's Church, to Miſs Holſworth.

Died.] At Nottingham, John Daviſon, Eſq; of Plumptre-houſe, one of the Aldermen of Nottingham corporation.—Mrs. Bromhead, wife of Capt. J. B. who died the preceding day; they were both interred in one grave.—Near Newark, Mrs. Swallow, aged 91, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to 110 children.—Mrs. Colclough, of Beaconsfield, third daughter of John Gladwin, Eſq; of the ſame county.—Suddenly, at Stapleford-hall, near Nottingham, Mr. Burford, attorney at law, of Market-Harborough, Leiceſterſhire.—After a lingering illneſs, which ſhe ſupported with the greateſt reſignation and fortitude, Mrs. Cartwright, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Cartwright, Eſq; of Marnham.—At Newark, Mr. Sedwell, bruſh-maker.—Aged 21, Mr. John Clarke, only ſon of Mr. C. grazier, of Kinoulton.—Aged 42, Mr. T. Whittaker, cabinet-maker and upholſterer, of Eaſt Retford.—Alſo, aged 73, Mr. John Barker, the ſenior Alderman of that borough.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, W. E. Taunton, Eſq; Clerk of the Peace of Oxfordſhire, and alſo Town Clerk of Oxford, to Miſs Hawkins, only daughter of the Rev. T. H. late of Magdalen College, and great niece to the eminently learned Wm. Hawkins, Serjeant at Law.—At Haſely-houſe, John Ingram Lockhart, Eſq; of Bedford-row, London, ſon of J. L. Eſq; of Sherfield-houſe, to Miſs Waſtie, only child of F. W. Eſq; of Haſeley-houſe, and grand-daughter of Richard Jilkes, Eſq; of Charlton, Northamptonſhire.—At Witney, Charles Collins, Eſq; of the iſland of Montſerratt, Weſt-Indies, to Miſs Symonds, of Witney.—The Rev. W. Allen, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miſs Ferris, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F. Dean of Battle.

Died.] Mr. Bellens, a reſpectable farmer, of Chalgrove.—Wolvercott, near Oxford, aged 56 years, Mr. S. Faichen, paper-maker, of Enſham.——At Saint Stephens, aged 88, Mrs. E. Jenner, ſiſter of the late Rev. R. Buxton, of Snare-hill.—In the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Haggard, wife of W. H. Haggard, Eſq; of Oxford.—At Shoteſham, aged 65, Mrs. Willins, relict of the late Rev. J. W. of this city.—At her lodgings in St. Mary's-hall-lane, Oxford, in the 31ſt year of her age, Mrs. Mary Clark, daughter of —— Stewart, Eſq; of Ballydrain, in Ireland, and relict of the late Rev. J. C. of Wadham college.—E. Darby, Eſq; of Bloxham, near Banbury, aged 65; he had come that day from Oxford; a few minutes after alighting from the coach, he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, in Ludgate-ſtreet, and immediately expired.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Geo. Lomax, ſurgeon, to Miſs F. Green.—At Whitchurch, Mr. Davys, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Liverſage, formerly of the Oak-Inn, Dodington.—Mr. S. Bill, of Broſeley, to Miſs Ann Bills, of Darlaſton.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Miſs Pew, the youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. P. of that place.—At Acton Round, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. S. B. of that place.—Mr. Gardiner, Schoolmaſter, of Sandford, near Prees.—Much reſpected, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. John Baddeley, of Albrighton. A man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and well known for his great mechanical abilities.—At Oſweſtry, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Williams, relict of the late Mr. T. Williams, of the Croſs-ſtreet.—At Condovre,

Smith Owen, Eſq; a gentleman of conſiderable property.—At the advanced age of 97, Mr. John Hill, of Turley-Green; he was well known in his neighbourhood for his wit and vivacity, and ſuch was his love for the ſports of the field, that he joined in the chaſe a fortnight only previous to his death.—At Hoperay, F. Whitehall, Eſq; through life highly reſpected by a large circle of friends.—At Whitchurch, aged 70, Mr. Allmack, cooper.—In the 42d year of his age, truly lamented, Mr. S. Trevor, cheeſefactor.—At Cle Stanton, near Ludlow, Mrs. Walker, aged 97, relict of Mr. E. W. of that place.——Miſs Jane Onions, fifth daughter of Mr. Onions, iron-maſter, of Broſeley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Edwards, of Newport, Monmouthſhire, architect, to Mrs. Kernan, widow of the late Captain K.——At Queen's-Square Chapel, J. Barker, artiſt, to Miſs R. Syle.—Mr. Spencer, Carpenter, to Mary Huggins, daughter of the late Mr. H. maltſter, of Nettleſton, Wilts.—Mr. John Barlow, to Miſs Ann Bullock, of Clifton.—The Rev. Mr. Beſt, of Hinton-Blewit, to Miſs Mary Eliz. Race Godfrey, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. of Walton Parade.—Wm. Gibbons, jun. Eſq; ſon of Wm. W. G. Eſq; of Briſtol, to Miſs Every.—The Rev. H. Bennett, Rector of Martock, in Somerſetſhire, to Mrs. Higginſon, widow of W. H. Eſq.—Sir Edward Harrington, Knt. to Miſs Wake, of the South Parade.—Mr. Thurſton, auctioneer, to Miſs Holmes, late of Twickenham, Middleſex.

Died.] At Bath, Miſs Paul, of Ireland.—Aged 84, Mrs. A. Beach, a lady much eſteemed and regretted by numerous friends for her benevolence and charity.—At his houſe in Pultney-ſtr. W. Bingham, Eſq.—Aged 86, Mrs. A. C. Beach, only ſurviving ſiſter of T. B. Eſq; deceaſed, formerly Attorney General and Chief Juſtice of the Iſland of Jamaica.—In the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Daniel Watſon, rector of Middleton Syes, after a long life ſpent in the ſervice of his Maker, and in acts of beneficence to his fellow creatures, by a gradual and almoſt unperceived decay, without any pain; all his faculties perfect; cheerful and ſerene.—Mr. John Hendy, many years property-man of the Bath Theatre.—In his 20th year, Mr. R. Ricards, ſon of Mr. R. ſtationer, in Bond-ſtreet. He was a truly amiable young man.—In her 86th year, Mrs. Greenland.—In the 76th of his age, Mr. Tobias Salmon. From the dawn of manhood to the extremeſt verge of a long life, he had been an active and diligent member of ſociety; ever zealous to prove himſelf a ſteady friend, and cautious adviſer. His mind was ſtored with ſound information, which he diſpenſed with readineſs; and no man, having ſpent an hour in his company, but might have derived pleaſure and advantage from the interview.—Aged 52, the Hon. Wm. Bingham, of Philadelphia, lately a Senator of the United States of America, and one of the moſt wealthy individuals of that Republic.—Much lamented and reſpected, Miſs Eliza Jeffries, of Cornwell-buildings.—John Perry, Eſq; many years an eminent wine merchant; his death was ſudden, not a minute intervening between his uſual good health and his diſſolution.—Smith Owen, Eſq; a gent. of large fortune in Shropſhire.—At Briſtol, Samuel Henderſon, Eſq; merchant.—In his 74th year, William Somerton, compoſitor. He had been employed in the office of Felix Farley's Briſtol Journal, for more than 53 years, and till within the laſt fortnight had conſtantly attended his buſineſs; he was apprenticed to Mr. Felix Farley, the original proprietor. At the time of the coronation of his preſent Majeſty, in the proceſſion of the city trades which then took place, he was carried through the principal ſtreets, with a pair of letter caſes, and a printing preſs, at both of which he worked in the preſence of thouſands. The old man had fulfilled the duties of the ſtation in which Providence had placed him, and has left behind him the character of an honeſt man and a faithful ſervant.—Hotwells, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Rev. W. C. Vicar of Banwell.—Mr. W. Daniel, one of the Building Surveyors of Briſtol. He was on the Exchange at one o'clock, and appeared in good health. About half an hour afterwards, going along Caſtle-ſtreet, he fell down, and on being taken into a neighbouring houſe, he expired immediately.—At his ſeat at Mells Park, Thomas Horner, Eſq. He had been deprived of the uſe of his right ſide and ſpeech two years ſince by a ſevere paralytic ſtroke, though with little comparative injury to his mental faculties. The illneſs which terminated in his death, appeared to be unconnected with his original complaint, being principally a violent defluxion on his lungs. He remained ſenſible to the laſt hour. In his death,

his family have to mourn the loſs of an affectionate parent, and the public a man of truly honourable and gentlemanlike principles. To the poorer claſſes, of his neighbourhood eſpecially, he conſtituted the ſource of extended employment and opportune relief, few gentlemen living ſo much on their eſtates as Mr. Horner did; and of courſe his income circulated to the benefit of thoſe around him. As a magiſtrate, he was ever conſcientiouſly zealous and active in acquitting the duties of his ſtation. He has left iſſue two Children; Thomas Strangways H. Eſq; Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Eaſt-Mendip legion, and Elizabeth Anne, the wife of Sir J. Cox Hippiſley, bart.—Keynſham, the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of that place; a truly pious man.—Mrs. Hale, a maiden lady, aged eighty years.—After a lingering illneſs, Mr. John Brine, of Temple Combe.—At Hemington, aged 84, Mr. F. Cradock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walſal, Mr. Thomas Bedford, wine-merchant, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Elwell, of the former place.—At Darlaſton, Mr. George Kirkland, of Walſall, to Miſs Jane Fletcher, of the former place.—Sir Oſwald Meſley, Bart. of Rolleſtone Houſe, to Miſs Sophia Every, ſecond daughter of the late Sir E. E. and ſiſter of the preſent Sir Henry E. of Eggington Houſe.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. M. Anſlow, builder, to Mrs. Thompſon.—W. Cary, Eſq; of Crannock, to Miſs M. Bunbury, of Bath.—At Blithfield, the Rev. R. Levett, Fellow of All Souls, to Miſs Louiſa Bagot, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. B.—Mr. John Newman, factor, of Walſall, to Miſs Sarah Woodward, of Bloxwich.

Died.] John Mellor, of Lane End, aged 106; he was attended by 30 friends to his grave, whoſe united ages amounted to 1296.—Aged 30, Mr. Tho. Porter, of Marchington.—Mr. Fox, of the Crown and Cuſhion, Wolverhampton.—At Penhidge, Mr. Devey, tanner.—Mrs. Norton, of Tamworth, aged 31, widow of the late Rev. W. N. Vicar of Peleſworth, Warwickſhire. Her death was occaſioned by a fall from a horſe the ſame day as ſhe was riding on a pillion behind her father's ſervant. The horſe took fright at the opening of an umbrella; and, what is ſingularly melancholy, about half a year ſince, her huſband's death was alſo occaſioned by a fall from a horſe.—At Hall-End, near Tamworth, after three days illneſs, Mr. Samuel Hill, aged 62.—Aged 31, Mr. Obadiah Mayer, grocer, of Newcaſtle-under-Lyme.—At the ſame place, ſuddenly, at the age of 67, William James Caird, Gent.—At Newcaſtle-under-Lyme, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Jane Clownam, relict of the late Mr. J. C. and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Fenton, formerly Miniſter of that town.—At Sandon, Mr. William Laney, attorney at Law, of Hanley, in the Staffordſhire Potteries.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Wells, of Lound, to Miſs S. Harriſon, of Yarmouth.—At Haleſworth, Mr. Gates, of Bury, to Miſs S. Simonds, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. S. of Haleſworth.

Died.] At Raſhbrooke-hall, near Bury, Charles Sydney Davers, Eſq; (eldeſt ſon of Sir C. D. Bart.) late Captain of the Active frigate, in his Majeſty's Royal Navy.—At Bury, in the 56th year of her age, Elizabeth Berry, wife of M. B. Governor of Hoxne Houſe of Induſtry: For tenderneſs and humanity to the poor, particularly to infirm perſons and to orphans, few excelled her.—Aged 73, Mrs. Oliver.—Mrs. Welham, wife of Mr. W. of the Queen's Head Inn, in Ipſwich.—Aged 63, Mrs. Jewers, widow, of Bradfield St. George.—Aged 84, Mrs. Syer, widow, of Badwell.——Mr. S. Chapman, late of Trimley, near Ipſwich.—Aged 37, Mr. Samuel Damant, watch and clock-maker at Ipſwich.—At Woodbridge, in his 72d year, Mr. Thomas Burrows, carpenter.—Aged 66 years, Mrs. Edwards, relict of T. E. Gent. of Brockford.—Aged 78, Mr. John Aves, of Santon Downham.—Aged 22, Mr. S. Wiggin, of Holbrook, near Ipſwich.——Aged 84, Charles Harriſon, Eſq; of Palgrave, Suffolk.—At Feltwell, near Brandon, in the 58th year of his age, after a long and afflicting illneſs, Mr. John Young, of that place; a truly honeſt and worthy man, whoſe loſs will be long remembered by his widow, family, and friends.

SURRY.

Died.] At Kingſton, at the advanced age of 109 years, George Gregory, one of the laſt of the crew of the Centurion, which ſhip circumnavigated the world with Lord Anſon; and what is more remarkable, he never had a day's illneſs ſince he went to ſea, which was in the year 1714, when he was impreſſed in the Downs, out of the Mary Brig, belonging to North Shields.—At Guildford, Mrs. F. Parker, aged 67, widow of the late T. P. Eſq; of the Inner Temple.——At

Woking, Mr. Garment, ſen. aged 79.—At Weybridge, Mr. G. Pinion.—At her houſe at Eaſt Sheen, Mrs. Mauvillain, aged 91.—At Croydon, John Hames, Eſq;

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Midhurſt, the Rev. E. Benſon, B. A. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Domeſtic Chaplain to Ld Galway.—At Brighton, Lady Warren, in conſequence of ſetting fire to her dreſs on Sunday evening, Feb. 12, after which ſhe languiſhed till a mortification took place, and expired about ten o'clock on the Thurſday morning following.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Truſtees engaged for the building of the Free Church at Birmingham, have offered premiums of ten and five guineas each, for the beſt plans and elevations of that edifice. It is to be compleated in a neat and plain manner, to contain about 2000 perſons, and to be warmed by four fire-places. There are to be three galleries, but no pews in the area of the Church, excepting for the Miniſter and Church Wardens.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Cherry of Bull-ſtreet, to Mrs. Vale, of Lench-ſtreet.—Mr. John Cooper, to Miſs Honor, Kerry.—Mr. Thomas Horton, to Miſs Elizabeth Tye.—Mr. Charles Hanſon, of Hull, to Miſs Elizabeth Birch, of the former place.—Mr. Joſeph Crumpton, to Miſs Sarah Smith.—Mr. John Marſhall, to Miſs Ann Weſt.—Mr. James Doughty, to Mrs. Horton, of the Lower Priory.—Mr. Samuel Wilkes, to Miſs. Elizabeth Robinſon.—Mr. T. Mear, to Miſs Mary Jones.——Mr. Samuel Silveſter, of the pariſh of Clifford Chambers, in the County of Glouceſter, to Miſs D. A. Salmon, of Deritend.——At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. Samuel Morrice, of that place, to Miſs Theodore Bache, of Bridgnorth.—At Coventry, Mr. Pinches of the Red Houſe, to Mrs. Coniſh, of Foleſhill.—At Warwick, Francis Anneſley, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the late F. A. Eſq; of Walter Park, in the County of Clare, in Ireland, deceaſed, to Miſs Jane Davies, youngeſt daughter of the late E. D. Eſq; of Penylan, in Carmarthenſhire.—Mr. Wight, of Stourbridge, to Miſs Bird of the ſame place.—The Rev. Wm. Read, Diſſenting Miniſter, of Warwick, to Mrs. Boys.—Mr. Waters, brandy-merchant, of Coventry, to Miſs Bond, of Willey, Warwickſhire.—Mr. Thomas White, of Aſtley, to Miſs Thompſon, of Berkeſwell.—Mr. Thomas Brown, lockſmith, to Miſs Williams.

Died.] At Birmingham, ſuddenly, Mr. Samuel Hemming, of Thorp-ſtreet.—Mrs. Heeley, wife of Mr. E. H. of Coleſhill.—Aged 52, Mr. John Sheath, of Legge-ſtr.—Of an apoplectic ſtroke, aged 50, Mr. John Williams.—Mr. Stedman, ſaleſman.—At Coventry, ſuddenly, Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. J. H. ſilk-man of Goſford-ſtreet.—After a long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Colley, wife of Mr. J. C.—Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Mr. W. F. and daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Howell, of Winſon Green.—Mr. William Taylor, of Paradiſe Street, a perſon much reſpected; although he had been deprived of the bleſſing of ſight for the laſt thirty years of his life, his uncommon chearfulneſs rendered him the admiration of a numerous acquaintance.—Mr. Charles Lenoard, aged 28, ſon of Mr. L. of Weſtbromwich, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, univerſally eſteemed and regretted.—Mr. Deakin, ſword cutler, of Edmund-ſtreet.—In the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Stokes.—Mrs. Margaret Robertſon, ſiſter of the late Harry R. Eſq; of London.—Mr. Dennis Nee, gilder, of Weaman-ſtreet.—Of a decline, Mr. John Jenkins, of Upper Saltley.—Aged 48, Mr. William Bindley, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary, of Nuneaton.—In his 77th year, Robert Coales, Eſq; principal partner in the Birmingham and Warwickſhire Bank, which he had conducted alone during a period of more than 30 years, and retired from taking an active part on the commencement of the preſent century, with a character highly reſpected for his liberality in a public capacity, and his benevolence in a private one.——Mr. Wright, a reſpectable farmer of Eaſtern Green, near Alleſly.—Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Cook, of Erdington.—At his houſe near the Five Ways, Mr. Winfield, an eminent coal-merchant.—Aged 53, Mr. Thomas Wilder, of Proſpect Row.—After a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Matilda Pallet, youngeſt daughter of Mr. James Pallet, of Moor-ſtreet.—Mr. Webſter, of Bell-ſtreet, bell-hanger, deſervedly regretted.—After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Joſ. Smith, late of Coleſhill-ſtreet.—Miſs Suſannah Deeley, daughter of Mr. D. of Deritend.—In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Straven, widow of the late Mr. J. S. formerly a Sheriff's Officer.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Richard Buck Tayler, Eſq; of Gaſtard Houſe, near Corſham, to Miſs

Noyice, of Corſham.—Mr. Welford, attorney, to Miſs Pyke, both of Marlborough.—Mr. Norman, ſurgeon, of Melkſham, to Miſs F. A. G. Smith, of Seend.

Died.] At Corſham, Mrs. Sarah Clibborn, relict of John C., Eſq; late of Newton, in the county of Kildare, Ireland.—Of a decline, at Salisbury, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Miſs Mary Palmer Hawes, fourth daughter of the late Rev. H. H., of Box.—At Warminſter, in the prime of life, after a lingering illneſs, univerſally reſpected, Mr. Morgan Brine, an eminent linen-draper; whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt and regretted by a numerous circle of reſpectable acquaintance.——At Malmſbury, Wilts, Mrs. Clark, widow of the late Mr. C., architect, of Berkeley, and mother of Mr. T. C., of Durſley.—At the early age of 28, Sophia, wife of Wm Dyke, Eſq; of Woodborough.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new market houſe in the city of Worceſter, fronting the town hall, is completely finiſhed, and was to be opened for the firſt time, on Saturday, the 18th of February.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Munn, to Miſs White, of the Tything.—At Old Swinford, the Rev. John Richards to Miſs Moſeley, both of Stourbridge.—Mr. Wight, of Stourbridge, to Miſs Bird, of Warwick.

Died.] At Stourbridge, after a ſevere illneſs, univerſally lamented, Mrs. Pattiſon, wife of the Rev. J. P. head maſter of the Free School.—At Worceſter, Mr. Tomſon, farrier, of Silver-ſtreet. Going out of the back part of his houſe, he was, it is ſuppoſed, ſeized with a fit, fell into a tub of water, and was drowned.—At Bromſgrove, after a long illneſs, Miſs M. Steward, daughter of Mr. J. S. formerly of that place.

YORKSHIRE.

Bordlington is to be formed into a naval ſtation with all poſſible diſpatch; Capt. Johnſon, from the Admiralty, has lately been taking ſoundings, and has found the depths ſufficient for ſhips of war.

At the late Quarter Seſſions at Beverley, a letter from Major Topham was read, addreſſed to the Chairman and Magiſtrates, the ſubject of which is to prevent ſervants from rambling from one ſtatute or fitting for hiring to another, through the long ſpace of nearly a month, by which, under pretence of engaging themſelves, diſſipation and debauchery are too often the conſequences.—This kind of ſaturnalia, ſeems peculiar to the Eaſt Riding.—The writer obſerves, "two of my own ſervants followed the ſame plan without aſking my permiſſion, and were, to my knowledge, unengaged at the concluſion of theſe fittings."

On Friday, Feb. 3, John Kilby, Eſq; was ſworn into the office of Lord Mayor of York for the enſuing year.

Married.] At Birſtall Church, Mr. W. Ruſhworth, of Leeds, merchant, to Miſs Brooke, of Upper houſe, near Hightown.—At Allhallows, Captain Locke, brother of the late Mr. M. L., law-ſtationer, to Miſs H. M. Hardiſty, daughter of the late Mr. T. H.—At St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Mr. Pindar, cordwainer, to Miſs Jane Gibſon, daughter of Mr. T. G.—At Stoke Newington, Middleſex, Mr. Quin, ſurgeon, of Hull, to Miſs M. E. Robley, third daughter of the late J. R. Eſq; of London.—At Hull, Mr. Daniel Boileau, merchant, to Miſs S. M. Buckton, daughter of the late T. B. Eſq; of Kirkella.—Mr. Thomas Eſcreet, partner in the houſe of Mrs. Croſſe, Eſcreet, and Co. to Miſs Etherington.—Mr. Tho. Huſband, jun. watch-maker, to Miſs Suſan Bainton, daughter of Mr. B., farmer, of Eaſt Halton.—At Leeds, Anthony St. Leger, Eſq; of Park-hill, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Harriet Cheſter, youngeſt daughter of the late C. C., Eſq. of Chichley, Bucks.—Mr. Major White, merchant, to Miſs Ann Gowland, of Boſton, near Thorp Arch.——Mr. Jere Rhodes, merchant, to Miſs Salt, only daughter of M. S. of Hanſlet Foundry.—Mr. Geo. Wilſon, printer, ſon of the Rev. G. W., of the White-Chapel, to Miſs Mary Deniſon.—Mr. W. Addinen, to Miſs Knottage, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. K. of Tadcaſter.—At Whitby, the Rev. Richard Thorp, of the pariſh of Egton, to Miſs Nancy Wilſon, daughter of Mrs. W. of Sleights.——At Beverley, Mr. S. Pearſon, jun. to Miſs Thompſon, daughter of Mr. H. T.

Died.] Mr. Edward Turpin, ſhipbuilder.——In the 75th year of her age, after a long indiſpoſition, Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr. J. B.—At her lodgings, Miſs Bacon, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman B.—At Hull, Mrs. Adkin, aged 32, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James Cuttill.—Lieut. Leſlie, of the Royal Navy, aged 74 years, 28 of which he had paſſed in the above ſituation.—Mrs. Cobb, wife of Mr. J. C. formerly of Walkington.—Aged 68 Mr. Thomas Barker, ſhip-owner.—Aged

33, Mr. Henry Webſter, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. W.——At Leeds, Mr. Peter Walker, of the Theatre Coffee-houſe.—Mr. Moſs, of Wiſket-hill, near Brentford. He had ſpent the evening at the Fountain Inn, and was going out to mount his horſe, when he miſtook the road and walked into the river.—At Bawtry, at an advanced age, after a few days illneſs, Anthony Barker, Eſq;—At Redneſs, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Welborn, relict of the late Captain G. W., of Hull.—At Scabro', aged 55, Mr. John Hall, ſhip-owner, Common Council-man of that Borough.—At Hornby Grange, aged 81, the Rev. H. Hewgill, in which Riding he had acted as a Juſtice of the Peace, 43 years.—Mr. Joſeph Packer, of the Volunteer publick-houſe, Spinning-field, aged 33; one of the heavieſt men in Norwich, weighing upwards of 20 ſcore. The length of his coffin was nearly ſix feet, breadth three feet, and depth two feet three inches. He has performed Sir John Falſtaff twice on the York ſtage, without any ſtuffing, in a ſtile that would reflect credit on a veteran performer. He was interred in St. Mary's church-yard, and was carried to the grave by 12 bearers.—Of the gout in his ſtomach, Field Dunn, Eſq; of Barton upon Humber.—Miſs Leyland, of Ripon, milliner, a young lady much lamented by an extenſive circle of friends.—At Howden, Mr. Edward Day, cabinet-maker.—At Warthill, in an advanced age, Mrs. Readhead of that place, relict of J. R., Eſq; of Upleatham in this county.—At Clithero, Miſs Oddie, daughter of the late Mr. W. O. ſurgeon.—At Newſham, in the pariſh of Kirby Ravenſworth, at the great age of 94, John Fawcett, an old Chelſea penſioner, formerly a private in the 4th, or King's own regiment of Foot, in which corps he ſerved at the battle of Culloden, where he was wounded, and has received ſince that period upwards of 42*l.* from the hoſpital. He was borne to the church-yard by ſix of the Teeſdale Volunteers of his village, in their regimentals, and was followed by many others of different townſhips; and a party of them were permitted to attend and fire over his grave. This veteran was a widower, having buried his wife but five days before his death, to whom he had been married 48 years.——Mr. Clarkſon, of Woodhouſe, near Leeds, clothier.

WALES.

Porthdinllaen road.—A meeting of the Truſtees was held at Pwlliheli, in Caernarvonſhire, on the 15th, to take into conſideration the propriety of altering or revoking a former order of the ſaid Truſtees, for making a new line of road from Llidiarty-pytty, by Penamſer to Wern, near Penmorva. And the line of road intended to be adopted inſtead of the ſaid line, will lead from Llidiarty-pytty aforeſaid, through or near the village of Penmorva to Wern.

At the Glamorgan quarter-ſeſſions, W. Pugh and D. Jones, the footman and groom of Samuel Homfray, Eſq; of Penney-Darran, were ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation, for ſtealing porter by means of a falſe key from their maſter's cellar. This wholeſome ſentence may tend to remove the notion entertained by bad ſervants, that to purloin their employers victuals and drink is no felony.

The extenſive veins of ſtone, coal, and culm, under the Brondiny eſtate, about five miles from Llanelly, have lately been let to a reſpectable company of gentlemen, who will be enabled to bring to market, by the Carmarthenſhire rail road, an immenſe quantity of that valuable article.

The ſubſcription to provide four braſs guns for the defence of Swanſea harbour and coaſt, has a number of contributors.

Lord Dynevor is appointed Lord-lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Carmarthen.

Married.] At Wrexham, Mr. J. Jones, draper, to Miſs Harriet Jones, both of that place.—Mr. Wanklin, to Miſs Morgan of the Baily Pit, near Monmouth.—At Church Stoke, Montgomeryſhire, S. Pryſe, Eſq; to Miſs Davies.

Died.] Mr. James Roe, of Swanſea.—At Tenby, the Hon. Mrs. Acland, relict of the late Rev. T. A. of Broad Cliff, Devonſhire, and ſiſter to the preſent Viſcount Hereford.—At his ſeat, Golden Grove, near Llandilo, Glamorganſhire, after a ſhort illneſs, John Vaughan, Eſq; Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Carmarthen.—At Carmarthen, much reſpected, Mr. Morris, father of Mr. M. linen-draper, of Bath.—At Wrexham, Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, maſter of the band of the Royal Denbighſhire militia.—At Cowbridge, Mr. Edward Wilkins, late of Lantwit Major. He had been many years in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; his death was cauſed by the burſting of a gun, which, as he could not readily diſcharge, he was induced to apply a lighted match to the touch-hole.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Glaſgow, Capt. Niel Mackeller, of the 1ſt battalion of the Royals, to Miſs Barbour, daughter of the late R. B. Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow.

Died.] At Wallacetown, Ayr, Jean George, aged 110 years and 10 months. This woman was born at Edinburgh, never had any illneſs, retained her faculties to the laſt, and died without a ſtruggle. She attended the late Earl of Eglington in his infancy, and has enjoyed a penſion from that noble family ever ſince. In her 47th year ſhe had a ſon, who is now 64 years of age.—At Holyrood-houſe, Colonel James Hamilton, firſt couſin of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.—At Edinburgh, much regretted, Mr. Edward Hume, late Brewer, in the 61ſt year of his age.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, relict of Mr. John Carlier, late merchant in Edinburgh.—The Rev. John Stewart, Miniſter of Greenlaw.—Mrs. Fullarton, wife of Mr. A. F. Land Surveyor of the Cuſtoms at Perth, and daughter to the deceaſed Archibald Duff, Eſq; of Ballinloan.—At Kirkcaldy, Geo. Dryſdale, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms there.——At Aberdeen, Mrs. Hadden, widow of the late Alex. Hadden, merchant.—Alſo Mr. George Adam, merchant, and late one of the Bailies of that city.—Mr. Campbell, teacher in Glaſgow, found dead at Hawkhead, near Paiſley. It is ſuppoſed he had miſſed his way, and had wandered about, till worn out with fatigue, he had ſat himſelf down, and probably fallen aſleep, and the inclemency of the weather occaſioned his death.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, John Hatton, Eſq; only ſon of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to Miſs Burton, daughter of E. W. B. Eſq; late of Clifton, county of Clare, and niece to Michael Blood, Eſq; late of Ruxton, in the ſame county.

Died.] At Waterford, Mrs. C. Walſh, aged 55; for ſome months ſhe had been afflicted with the dropſy, for which ſhe had been tapped 18 times ſince the 26th of January, 1803, and the extraordinary quantity of 425 quarts one pint of water taken off.—Suddenly, in the ſtreets of Dublin, Mr. Minchin, ſword-bearer to the Lord Mayor.—Major St. Clair, of the Tyrone militia, after he had diſmiſſed his regiment from parade, he complained of a violent pain in his head; he was immediately taken to his room, where he expired in a few hours.——In Balinturm, Catharine Cumming, confined near 11 years by rheumatiſm; her body all diſtorted, her legs bent back, and without motion, her feet drawn up cloſe to her legs, her heels almoſt where her toes ſhould be; her breaſt bone formed an acute angle, raiſed above the chin, her collar-bone of the ſame ſhape, forced behind her head; and her ſhoulders, raiſed like a cone, much higher than her head. She felt excruciating pain, and ſubſiſted on public charity, yet never complained; was always cheerful, and ſeemingly happy; in which ſtate ſhe expired.

DEATHS, &c. ABROAD.

Married at Berlin, Prince Henry of Pruſſia, to the Princeſs of Heſſe Homberg. At this marriage all the trades or guilds of the city of Berlin marching in proceſſion, the confluence of people was ſo great, that ſeven perſons were dangerouſly hurt; ſome of them are ſince dead; a young woman newly married, about 20 years of age, and a lad of 14, were killed on the ſpot. The King in conſequence of this calamity, immediately ſent a letter of condolence to the citizens, in which he informs them, that he will cordially join them in alleviating the calamitous conſequences of their loyalty and affection, in providing for the ſufferers and their relatives; of whoſe loſs and damages, he requeſts an account and circumſtantial detail.—In the Iſland of Jerſey, John Dumaresq, Eſq; ſon of Sir J. D. Knt. Lieut. Bailly, of the ſaid Iſland, to Miſs Mary Janvrin, ſecond daughter of F. J. Eſq; Jurat of the Royal Court.

Died.] At Conſtantinople, Cuczuff Huſſein, the Captain Pacha. Previous to his deceaſe, he ſent a repreſentation to the government of the extent of his debts, noticing that his eſtates were equal to their liquidation; that he had been compelled to contract theſe debts to ſupport the dignity of his office; and as he had done every thing in his power to increaſe the reputation of the Porte among foreign nations, he hoped that after his eſtates were diſpoſed of, for the benefit of his creditors, the overplus might go to his widow, a niece to the Grand Signior. He alſo ſtated, that of all the Officers in the Turkiſh Navy, he knew none ſo capable of becoming his ſucceſſor, as the Vice Admiral Cater Bey, a man whoſe perſonal worth, he thought rendered him worthy of the office, both on account of his talents and his loyalty. He alſo ſubjoined a petition, requeſting that all his ſlaves without exception,

might be out at liberty, and be ſold no more. The Grand Signior viſited this great man on his death bed; and, on the day of his deceaſe, every particular of his will, was literally complied with. Cater Bey, according to the requeſt of his predeceſſor, was immediately nominated Captain Pacha; but though cuſtomary on ſuch appointments for the Sultan and all the high officers of State, to congratulate the perſon newly promoted, by ſending their muſicians to the reſidence of the new Officer, Cater Bey on this occaſion, out of reſpect to the memory of his predeceſſor, would not permit them to play; but making the accuſtomed compliments, had them diſmiſſed. The creditors of the deceaſed, who had given up all hope of payment, were ſurpriſed at a conduct ſo unuſual. The Grand Signior is ſaid to have entertained a very great regard for this Officer, he having been brought up with him, and ever eſteemed him as a particular favourite.—On his paſſage from Grenada to Tortola, after a ſhort illneſs, on board the ſhip Vanguard, Capt. John Pince.—In the Weſt Indies, the Hon. Lieutenant Murray, 2d of the Blanche (ſon of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph). He had been made Commander, and died the 2d day afterwards.—Capt. Wyborn, of the 60th Regiment of Foot. He fell a victim to the yellow fever at St. Vincent's.—At Madras, Sir Paul Joddrell, late Phyſician to his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot.—At Milan, Citizen Carlo Paſſaroni, member of the National Inſtitute, eſteemed for his virtues, and celebrated for his poetry, aged 92 years.—At Breſt, an invalid ſoldier, named Labarre, at the age of 104. This old man, ſays the Breſt Journal, expreſſed to the laſt moment the deſire he had to form part of the expedition againſt England.—In conſequence of the wounds he received in an engagement at Saſſenac, near Calcutta, Lieut. Harry Dundas Bayl, of the artillery corps.—At Bengal, at Cawnpore, Conductor William Poyntz.—At Monghyr, Mrs. Williams, the lady of Captain W. commanding the Invalids at that ſtation.—At Chittagong, Captain John Hamilton, of the 3d Regiment of Sepoys.—Mr. Thomas Morgan, Branch Pilot.—Captain W. Logie Smith, of the Country Service.—In Camp near Suffny, Lieut. H. J. Pattle, of the 1ſt Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry.—At Serampore, Mr. Patrick Macintyre, formerly of the Firm of Turnbull and Macintyre.—Lieutenant Henry Froſt, of the Bombay Marine Eſtabliſhment, and Commanding the Honourable Company's Cruizer Mornington.—In Camp, Lieut. Colonel James Gordon, of the Artillery.—In Fort William, Capt. J. R. Exſhaw, of the 3d Battalion of Artillery.—Captain John Palmer.—James Mackay, Eſq.—At Copenhagen, the celebrated Poet, and Court Phyſician, Profeſſor Tode.—At Hamburgh, Mr. James Haſſel, formerly a merchant at Hull.—At Tours in France, Madame Hilligsberg, the celebrated dancer. Her death is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the extreme exertion, which ſhe had invariably uſed in her profeſſion. She had been married to the French emigrant Comte Beaumont many years, by whom ſhe had a lovely girl, now eleven years old. She aſſumed the title of Comteſſe of Beaumont, on her late arrival in France.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTS *&* DIVIDENDS,

JAN. 28*th* TO FEB. 21*ſt* INCLUSIVE.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.]

ALEXANDER John, South Lambeth, Coal Merchant. (Walter, Girdler's Hall, Baſinghall ſtreet)...Archer John, of St. Catherine's Dock, hoop bender. (J. G. Laggers, Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate ſtreet)

Barker Samuel, Lane Delph, Staffordſhire, manufacturer of earthenware. (Bagnall, jun. Stanley)...Bowerbank Joſeph, Camden-ſtreet, Iſlington, coal merchant. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's Inn ſquare)...Buckler John, the younger, Warminſter, Wilts, clothier. (Davis, Warminſter)...Baxter Matthew, Barnard Caſtle, Durham, innkeeper. (Froſt Hull)...Biſhop John, late of Epſom, Surry, linen Draper. (Gale and Son, Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-row)...Bennet William, Ivy-lane, London, carpenter and builder. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter-row)...Brain George, Briſtol, merchant. (Clarke and Son, Briſtol)...Bloor Whitfield, late of Sun-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate,

timber-merchant. (Ruſſen, Crown-court, Alderſgate-ſtreet)...Bartholomew Whitelock, now or late of Carliſle, Cumberland, grocer. (J. Hodgſon, Carliſle, and W. Hodgſon, Clement's inn)

Crank William Charles, Kenſington, brewer and merchant. (Kearſay, Hare-court, Temple)...Cruckſhanks James, Gerrard-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, metal faſh and fanlight manufacturer. (Wedd and Day, Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho)...Clarke John, Tealby, Lincolnſhire, paper maker. (Brown, Great Grimſby, Lincolnſhire) ...Croſsley Thomas, Mancheſter, dimity manufacturer. (Higginbottom, Aſhton Under-line)...Chriſtian William, Liverpool, attorney at law (Staniſtreet and Eden, Liverpool)...Cummins George, Griffin public-houſe, Villers-ſtreet, victualler. (Dawſon, Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare)...Croſs James, Tiſbury, Wilts, carpenter. (Davies, Warminſter)

Denham Nathaniel, Lime-ſtreet, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet) ...Danney William, late of Windſor, Berks, apothecary. (Waldron, Reading) ...Denton Edward, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, money ſcrivener. (Burdon, St. Andrews-court, Holborn)...Day Thomas, late of Grove-hill, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of York, ſhip carpenter. (Bentley, Beverly, York)...Douel Henry, Golden-leg-court, Cheapſide, Wholeſale hoſier. (Harriſon, Abchurch-lane) ...Davies Samuel, Mancheſter, dealer in cotton, twiſt, and weft. (Lingard and Dale, Stockport)...Daſhwood Francis Bateman, late of Gain's-hill, Huntingdon, worſted manufacturer. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand)

Evans Philip, Hungerford-market, Strand, oyſter merchant. (Loxley, Cheapſide) ...Eames John, Leiceſter, cheeſefactor. (Lawton, Leiceſter)...Eſtill John, Scarborough, ſhip owner. (Hutchinſon, Sunderland)

Fern Richard Spencer, Suffolk Lane, dry-ſalter. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank-ſtreet)...Foſter Joſeph, Church-ſtreet, Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Jones, Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange)... Ford James, Chiſwell-ſtreet, ſhoe-maker. (Ruſſel, Lant-ſtreet, Borough)...Fletcher Elias, Sowerby, in the pariſh of Halifax, Yorkſhire, woolſtapler. (Allen and Exley, Furnivals inn, London; and Haworth and Wilcock, at Riponden and Halifax)

Gameau Joſeph Auguſtine Victor, Albemarle-ſtreet, bookſeller. (Owen and Hicks, Bartletts-buiſings Holborn)

Hindley Richard, and William Wakefield, Mancheſter, manufacturers. (Foulks, Mancheſter)...Hughs James Fletcher, Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, ſtationer. (Shepherd, Bartlett's Buiſings, Holborn)...Hives John, Ilkeſton, Derbyſhire, baker. (Cutts and Sanders, Nottingham)...Hill William, Briſtol, jeweller. (Thomas, Briſtol)...Hoffman Burgeſs Andrew, Charles-ſtreet, Covent Garden, tailor. (Senior, Charles-ſtreet)... Harriſon George, Mancheſter, merchant. (Knight, Mancheſter)...Howel James, late of Stratfieldſaye, Southampton, farmer. (Bird, Andover, Hants)...Hayes John, Thomas-ſtreet, Southwark, Butcher. (Clark, St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Church-yard)

Johnſon William, Vauxhall, Lambeth, coal merchant. (T. Lamb, Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare)...Jones Richard, late of Lanvapley, Monmouth, wool dealer. (Price, Abergavenny)

Lythgoe Nathan, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Staniſtreet and Eaden, Liverpool)...Levy Jacob Iſrael, Brighton, Suſſex, merchant. (Haward, Jewry-ſtreet, Aldgate)...Law James, Hepſtanſtall, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinner. (Jones, Mancheſter)...Leeming Thomas, Preſton, Lancaſhire, John Myers, Clockheaton, Yorkſhire, and William Chapman, Preſton, worſted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies Inn, London; or Croſsley, Bradford)...Lucas Thomas, and James Phillips Lucas, of Birmingham, auctioneers. (Kinderly, Long and Ince, Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, London; and Palmer Birmingham)

Moffatt David, Fleet Market, grocer. (Rivers, Baſinghall-lane)...Marſh Abſalom, Aldgate, jeweller. (Kibblewite, Grays Innplace)...Meeſke Henry, Edward-ſtreet, Titchfield-ſtreet, tailor. (Corren, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-ſtreet)...Mills James and John, of Wood, Yorkſhire, merchants. (Ainley, Delph, Saddleworth)...Mereton Thomas, Homerton, Middleſex. (Walter and Unwin, Shadwell)...Mackenzie John, late of the City Chambers, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant. (Swann and Wallington, Fore-ſtreet)... Mills John Trott, late of Bridgwater, Somerſetſhire, rope maker. (Blake and Son, Cooke's-court Searle-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn)

Neeves John, of Seend, Wiltſhire, mealman. (Moule, Melkſham; and Togrant and Moule, Chancery-lane)

Pinch John, Bathwick, Somerſet, carpenter. (Bowſher, Bath)...Parrot William Jackſon, Leighton Buzard, wine and brandy merchant. (Druce, Billiter-ſquare, Fenchurch-ſtreet)...Parker John, Sheffield, York, money ſcrivener. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield)...Porteous W. Chippenham, Wilts, coal merchant. (Hervey, Chippenham)...Pearce Samuel, Exeter, jeweller. (Turner, Exeter)...Platt Henry Billinge, Wigan, Lancaſter, calico manufacturer. (H. Gaſkell, Wigan; and Windle, Bartlett's-buildings, London)...

Pugh William, late of Berwick-ſtreet, Soho, tailor (Phillipſon, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.)

Roe Robert and Chriſtopher Moore, Briſtol, merchants. (Meſſrs Leman, Briſtol, ...Rogers Peter, Warrinton, Lancaſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Baſnett, Mancheſter)... Ranſom John, Little Walſingham, Norfolk, ſhopkeeper. (Deecre, Little Walſingham)...Rider Robert, the younger, Colne, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturer. (Taylor, Mancheſter)...Roe John, Omberſley, Worceſterſhire, horſe dealer. (Hore, Garlick-hill)...Richards John, Holborn, hoſier. (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's Inn New-ſquare)

Skill John, of the Strand, oilman. (Hodgſon, Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare)... Smith Thomas, of the White Hart, Deptford, victualler. (Meſſrs Iſaacs, George-ſtreet, Minories)...Shelley Thomas, Lane Delph, Staffordſhire, potter. (Griffin, Stone)...Swindalls John, and John Dale the younger, Hodge Mill, Cheſter, cotton manufacturers. (Meſſrs Newtons, Stockport)...Sellers Bezar Leonard, Crown Office, Inner Temple, money ſcrivener. (Diggles, Maddox-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare)...Sexton John, Lime-kiln-road, Greenwich, Potter. (Bousfield, Bouverie-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet)...Sainſbury Richard, Bath, coach maſter. (Sheppard, Bath)...Sanforth Samuel the younger, and John Cartledge, Newbold, Cheſterfield, Derby, potters. (Bower, Cheſterfield)...Sayer John, late of Paternoſter-Row, now of Buckingham, lace merchant. (Allen, Stoney Stratford, and Philpot and Stone, Hare-court, Temple.

Truſſan Margaret, late of Friſton, Suffolk, dealer. (Mr. Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk) ...Taylor Edward, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, linen draper. (Dewherſt, Blackburn)...Tylor John, Mountforrel, Leiceſterſhire, miller. (Bond, Leiceſter)... Tree Samuel, Portſmouth, victualler. (Hector, Portſea)...Toweſland Samuel, Paradiſe-Row, Chelſea, Middleſex, rectifier. (Phillips, Wandſworth)...Thacker Charles, jun. Caiſtor, next Great Yarmouth, feedſman. (A. Taylor, jun. Norwich)

Wallis John, Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields, druggiſt. (Ayrton, Field-court, Gray's Inn) Walker Samuel, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer. (Partington, Mancheſter)...Williams James, Haverfordweſt, Pembrokeſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Morgan, Briſtol)...Wheeler John, Wedneſbury, Staffordſ, iron maſter. (Coupland, Shrewſbury)...Ward Daniel and Robert and Daniel Ward, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, tailors. (Willett and Anneſley, Finſbury-ſquare) Willmott William, High-ſtreet, Borough, ſtationer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)...Willis Thomas, Bath, carpenter. (Taylor, Bath)...Wright William, Broadway, Weſtminſter, victualler. ...Walton William, Wribbenhall, Kidderminſter, Worceſter, innkeeper. (Hallen, Kidderminſter)..Weeley J. Weeleigh, Eſſex, dealer and chapman. (Sutton and Hedg, Colcheſter)...Walters Thomas, St. Paul's, Shadwell, biſcuit baker. (Walter and Unwin, Shadwell)...Wilkinſon John, the younger, Lower Groſvenor-place, Hanover-ſquare, dealer and chapman (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn New-ſquare)...Williamſon John, Liverpool, cheeſemonger. (Royle, Cheſter)...Wild Chriſtopher, Mancheſter, victualer. (Wetherall Mancheſter)... Wood Robert and George Payne, Liverpool, wholeſale grocers. (Lace and Haſfall, Liverpool.)...Wright John, Southampton, grocer. (Minchin and Compigne, Goſport)...Weedon Joſeph, Oxford-ſtreet, oilman. (Teaſdale, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Within)

Young John, Long-acre, coach maker. (Ward, Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent Garden)...Young James, Southampton, linen draper. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide)...Yarwood Richard, Stockport, Cheſhire, ſpade maker. (Lingard and Dale, Stockport; and Joſeph Edge, Inner Temple, London)

DIVIDENDS.

Allen J., Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, tailor, May 15...Aynſley J., Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper, Feb. 21... Anderſon C., Groſvenor's Mews, hackneyman, March 13.

Burkett M., Three Cranes' Wharf, London, ſoap manufacturer, Feb. 25...Benedict M., Liverpool, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 22 ...Bovington S., Gracechurch-ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 17...Biſs W., Haymarket, grocer, Feb. 18...Beſley R., the elder, Lawrence-ſtreet, Chelſea, ſchoolmaſter, Feb. 28...Brown Z. and S. Fiden, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants, April 28... Banton E, Lancaſter, merchant, Feb. 28...Beto W. Taylor, late of Wolverhampton, japanner, Feb. 23...Barfoot W. and T. Barfoot, grocers, Coleman-ſtreet, March 1...Bourne H., St. James's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, ſilk mercer, March 3... Bull J. E. B., late of the City Road, baker, March 3...Burnett E. and R. Oliver, drapers, Mancheſter, March 16... Bennett J., Norton, Kent, ſhipwright, March 5...Blaxell A., farmer, Kelſale, Suffolk, March 10...Becks A. B., upholder, Green-ſtreet Groſvenor-ſquare, March 3...Beckley J., Southampton, grocer, April 9...Baylis J., Builder, late of Upton-upon-Severn, Worceſter, Mar. 8...Baird, J., ſtone-maſon, Tottenham Court, March 10...Budd W., innholder, Uxbridge, March 24.

Collin M. and T. Lewis, Hatton Garden, navy agents, March 3...Clark F., Barnet, wine merchant, Feb. 11...Cramer

J., late of Spa Gardens, Bermonſey, victualler, Feb. 4...Curteis J. and J. Stephens, late of Penryn, Cornwall, ſhopkeepers, Feb. 25...Cooper H., Sandwich, Kent, linen draper, Feb. 25...Cullingworth S., Daventry, Northampton, bookſeller, Feb. 27...Clarke R., linen draper, King's-ſtreet, Covent Garden, April 9...Clayton J., mealman, Sedgberrow, Worceſter, Mar. 27,..Comber R., watch maker, Lewes, Suſſex, Mar. 10...Carver J., baker, Bedford, Mar. 13...Cartwright T., upholder, Manchester, Mar. 19...Crean E., Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, March 17...Clayton John, Sedgeberrow, Worceſterſhire, mealman, March 14.

Dyck P., Dubbledemuts Van, Arnold J., Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen De Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, dealers and partners, March 23...Deacon J. E., New Bond-ſtreet, linen draper, Feb. 25...Dyer J., Wotton-under Edge, Glouceſterſhire, ſpinning machine maker, Feb. 29...Davies W., ſlater, Liverpool, Mar. 5...Duhamel L., umbrella manufacturer, Liverpool, Mar. 6...Debrett J., Piccadilly, bookſeller, Mar. 24...Denham W., merchant, Briſtol, Mar. 9...Dunsford M., late of Tiverton, Devonſhire, merchant, Mar. 22.

Eyres S., Manchester, corn dealer, Mar. 13.

Fenwick T. J., Penzance, Cornwall, linen draper and ſhopkeeper, Feb. 25...Farmer E., the younger, Stratford, butcher, Feb. 25...Farquhar J., late of Cavendiſh Court, Devonſhire-ſquare, merchant, Ap. 28...Fox J. and W., Pavement, Finſbury, merchants, Mar. 6...Fox S., Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, cabinet maker, Mar. 3...Foſter J., jeweller, Bartlett's Buildings Paſſage, Mar. 13.

Gardiner H. S., Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons, weaver, Feb. 18...Gilbert W., Chiſwel-ſtreet, grocer, Mar. 3...Gilbertſon R., Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 28...Greaves J. R., merchant, late of Dartmouth, Mar. 1...Green J., Harborne, Staſford, nail ironmonger, Mar. 7...Gough P., butcher, Birmingham, Mar. 6...Grayſon J., merchant, Eaſtcheap, Mar. 20...Gooddy T., Sheffield, Yorkſhire, grocer, April 14.

Hacker W., Canterbury, Kent, builder, Feb 21...Huddleſtone W., draper, Manchester, Feb. 28...Harper J., Bordesley, Warwick, malt mill and bayonet maker, Mar. 3...Harris J., coach maker, Exeter, Mar. 13...Hencham J., dealer in muſlins, Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Johnſon J., J. Wilkinſon, W. Berners, and J. Tilſon, New Bond-ſtreet, bankers, Feb. 28...Jones J., Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, Feb. 25...James J., the elder, Nottingham, cotton ſpinner, Feb. 27.

Kennet J. R., late of New Bond-ſtreet, upholſterer, Feb. 1...Kerinſhaw R., corn dealer, Palace Wharf, Lambeth, Mar. 17.

Larkin C., Rocheſter, coach maſter, Feb. 25...Leigh R., Bampton, Devonſhire, cooper, Feb. 27...Lewis R., Codford, St. Peter, Wiltſhire, ſhopkeeper, Mar. 3...Lane J., T. Frafer, and T. Bayliſton, merchants, Nicholas-lane, Mar. 10...Lambe G., tailor, Chatham, Mar. 24...Lewes, H. and W. Chambers, ſhopkeepers, Rathbone Place, Mar. 10...Leuven, A. J. Gevers, and Wynand Adriaen De Gruiter Vink, Circus Minories, merchants, Mar. 27...Langton G., merchant, Liverpool, Mar. 14...Lonſdale T., linen draper, Lower Brook-ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſquare, Mar. 20...Murray J., Sherborne Lane, merchant, Feb. 25...Morley S., Fleet-ſtreet, tailor, Feb. 25...Maſon J., upholder, Deptford Bridge, Kent, April 9...Moſes S., linen draper Brighthelmſtone, Suſſex, Mar. 20...Murray J., of Sherborne Lane, merchant, Mar. 31.

Noble J., Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger, Feb. 20...Neſbit J., E. Stewart, and J. Neſbit the younger, merchants, Aldermanbury, Feb. 28...Neale J. and P. Tanner, Cock Hill, Ratcliff, dealers, Mar. 3.

Ogilvie W. and J., Saville Row, Weſtminſter, army agents, Feb. 10.

Pourtales P. and A. G. Pourtales, Broad-ſtreet Buildings, merchants, Feb. 18...Parſonage S., Manchester, plumber, Feb. 24...Powell T., tailor, Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, Mar. 10...Perrins W., maltſter, Bedworth, Warwick, Mar. 8...Parker N., brandy merchant, Weſt Auckland, Durham, Mar. 31...Pourtales, A. Paul, and A. George, Broad-ſtreet Buildings, London, merchants, Mar. 10.

Ritchings S. and J., Oxford, breeches maker, Feb. 25...Richardſon J., late of Cheſterfield, Derby, liquor merchant, Mar. 26...Reynolds J., Newington Butts, Surry, brewer, Feb. 25...Robſon J., perfumer, Piccadilly, Mar. 10.

Scott C. E., Upper Berkley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, bookſeller, Mar. 20...Sheriff J., Hatton Garden, merchant, Feb. 18...Sykes R., Cheapſide, linen draper, Mar. 1...Sealey R. now or late of Bruntcliffe, Yorkſhire, ſpirit merchant, March 5...Suart H. Knuzden Brook, Lancaſhire, whiſter, Feb. 27...Staples L. warehouſeman, Wapping, April 9...Smith W. and J. Aſhton, linen drapers, Newgate-ſtreet, April 17...Sidebotham W. ſhopkeeper, Aſhton-under-line, Lancaſhire, March 13...Symons R. Dover, ſhipbroker...Scott James Henry Alexander, late of Watling-ſtreet, wine and brandy merchant, March 24.

Treppaſs William, St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookſeller, March 6...Tinkler G. & J. Riſk, Meard's-court, Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, leather-ſellers, Feb. 4...Toy T. Penryn, Cornwall, linen draper, Feb. 25...Torrane G. Jermyn-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, merchant, April 17...Tremlett W.

Totneſs, Devon, ſhopkeeper, March 7... Thomas T. merchant, late of Camomile-ſtreet, March 10...Thurſton H. grocer, Winchcomb, Glouceſter, April 2....Tindell Thomas, late of Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, Dorſetſhire, grocer, March 17.

Wright T. Horſley, Glouceſterſhire, clothier, March 10...Warren G. Coventry-ſtreet, Haymarket, upholder, May 24... Watts N. Stone-houſe, Glouceſter, clothier, Feb. 28...Wrighton D. Little Aloe, Warwick, flax dreſſer, Feb. 25... Wilſon S. Birmingham, grocer, April 14 ...Weſt J. plaiſterer, Somers-place, Eaſt, Middleſex, March 10...Webb William, late of New Bond-ſtreet, ladies ſhoe maker, March 17.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

Feb. 25, 1804,

By the Wincheſter Quarter of 8 Buſhels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupoiſe, from the Returns received in the Week ended Feb. 18, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Middleſex	52	2	.....		23	5	24	6
Surrey	52	8	30	0	23	7	22	10
Hertford	48	0	35	6	21	2	19	8
Bedford	46	1	28	0	19	6	19	1
Huntingdon	42	4	.....		18	8	17	4
Northampton	50	0	31	6	19	0	18	10
Rutland	53	0	.....		20	0	18	0
Leiceſter	52	2	.....		21	4	18	7
Nottingham	57	0	32	0	34	7	19	10
Derby	59	0	.....		26	0	20	4
Stafford	52	4	.....		25	8	20	10
Salop	47	3	35	4	23	2	22	0
Hereford	43	8	32	0	23	7	22	7
Worceſter	44	10	31	6	23	10	23	9
Warwick	53	4	.....		24	4	21	10
Wilts	50	4	.....		23	8	20	10
Berks	52	1	.....		22	4	22	4
Oxford	48	4	.....		20	10	19	6
Bucks	50	3	.....		21	7	21	0
Brecon	47	2	32	0	24	0	18	4
Montgomery	46	5	.....		20	9	15	9
Radnor	45	5	.....		23	11	21	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Eſſex	51	0	28	0	19	11	22	8
Kent	53	4	.....		24	8	25	4
Suſſex	52	4	.....		25	0	24	8
Suffolk	45	4	29	10	19	8	20	2
Cambridge	41	1	24	8	19	5	14	6
Norfolk	43	8	26	0	19	0	17	8
Lincoln	45	10	30	6	21	5	16	1
York	46	7	35	0	22	3	18	7
Durham	47	7	.....		27	7	20	5
Northumberland	44	8	30	10	22	5	19	7
Cumberland	52	2	40	4	24	6	21	2
Weſtmorland	52	10	43	6	25	4	20	8
Lancaſter	52	2	.....		26	6	22	9
Cheſter	51	0	.....		28	4	21	8
Flint	50	4	.....		28	6	18	10
Denbigh	54	6	.....		26	7	19	6
Angleſea	.....		.....		22	0	15	0
Carnarvon	58	8	.....		24	8	18	6
Merioneth	54	2	44	0	24	0	17	8
Cardigan	55	0	.....		18	0	13	4
Pembroke	44	4	.....		18	10	12	4
Carmarthen	58	6	.....		21	6	15	0
Glamorgan	55	9	.....		26	1	20	3
Glouceſter	46	5	.....		21	7	19	3
Somerſet	52	11	.....		23	6	19	10
Monmouth	49	5	.....		25	0	19	2
Devon	56	10	.....		22	10	22	11
Cornwall	53	8	.....		24	8	18	6
Dorſet	49	8	.....		21	8	23	1
Hants	48	0	.....		23	2	22	3

Average of England & Wales.

Wheat 50s 2d; Rye 32s 7d; Barley 22s 11d; Oats 19s 9d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt, a favourable alteration of the weather, although the interval has not been long, has enabled the farmer to engage himſelf with activity in all the varied operations of huſbandry. Beans are by this time generally, and, we truſt, very well, got in excepting upon the wetteſt ſoils: and black oats are next in feed courſe. From a pretty univerſal account, we happily do not find the wheats, as lately apprehended, have been unfavourably affected by the long-continued rains; on the contrary, they look particularly ſtrong and fine where drilled or planted. The winter tares and rape have been beat down in ſome parts, but are generally well ſpoken of: turnips are no where good, and at the pinch of the ſeaſon, that is to ſay, in a month or ſix weeks, conſiderable diſtreſs will be experienced in various quarters, for the ſupport of live ſtock. It may be remembered with pleaſure, that the laſt year's ſummer-fallows were made with peculiar ſucceſs from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon, and conſequently the preſent wheat crops may be expected (where they fallow for wheat) to be very clean,

and the ſoil free from the exhauſtion of weeds. The artificial graſſes will, in all probability, turn out a great crop this year, and there is an appearance of ſmiling plenty, which will cheer the public mind, although it is to be highly regretted, that very many, even intelligent and induſtrious farmers, who have unfortunately taken their leaſes after the rate of the late exorbitant price of the neceſſaries of life, will be heavy ſufferers; in fact, that many of them will be totally unable to ſubſiſt under their too heavy burdens; a caſe, which we warmly recommend to the conſideration and the clemency of their landlords. It is highly important to the intereſts of an agricultural country, that the farmers be ſucceſsful and well provided with capital, in order that they may be able, both to extract to the utmoſt the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, and to render it permanent.

Fat ſtock, of all kinds, has continued in a progreſſive ſtate of decline in price, ſince autumn, and as it uſually happens in ſeaſons of ſuperabundance, we have had no ſpring riſe in the market; every week lower, and every week an overflow at Smithfield, unto this day. It is even a ſtrong *profeſſional* opinion, that were it not for a conſtant war-demand, by contract, which makes a regular weekly ſweep of the ſurplus of the market, fleſh meat would have been retailed at this inſtant at three-pence per pound. The chief cauſe of keeping down prices has ariſen from the immenſe quantities of pork bred and fed within the laſt year or two, which we owe to the large ſucceſſive crops of barley: to the ſame cauſe we owe great quantities of excellent corn-fed beef, now on the market. The fineſt milk-fed pork in England was, on the 20th inſtant, ſold at Barnet market at ſix-pence per pound by the carcaſs; the beſt country corn-fed at five-pence; inferior at and under four-pence halfpenny. It may not be improper nor unfair to hint, that the trade of a London cutting-butcher has, for a long time paſt, been one of the beſt in England; and we hope they have and will continue to uſe their diſcretion, in affixing the price of their own goods with an honourable moderation; a thing, however, at any time eaſily determined by their intelligent cuſtomers.

We have ſtill farther accounts of the ſubſtitution of oxen for horſes, in farm labour; and the time is now exceedingly favourable for that much deſired improvement. Corn markets are every where on the decline progreſſively, as with live ſtock; and ſhould there be a good blooming time for wheat, there is no ſaying to what degree the markets may be affected, ſuch a vaſt breadth is there of it in the country. Barley in Norfolk, and Lincolnſhire, is as low as ſeventeen or eighteen ſhillings per quarter; and as to fleſh meat, there is no getting out of mutton or beef in the country, ſince pork is at once ſo plentiful and ſo general an article of diet.

The improvement of our fine woolled ſheep is going on with increaſed ſpirit, from the patriotic exertions of his Majeſty, of Lord Somerville, and of the Bath Society. Lord Somerville's Spaniſh Tups are in high eſtimation wherever they have been tried. A ſingle croſs of the Spaniſh ram increaſes remarkably both the quantity and the value of the wool of our native ſheep; and when it happens that the produce turns out ſmaller in carcaſs, more of them, in proportion, may be kept per acre; and they have every where experienced a ready ſale at the firſt price.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 27, 1803, to Jan. 24, 1804.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between.				
Males 899	1711	Males 663	1341	2 and 5	157	50 and 60	127
Females 812		Females 678		5 and 10	52	60 and 70	84
Whereof have died under 2 years old 386.				10 and 20	35	70 and 80	63
				20 and 30	101	80 and 90	31
				30 and 40	142	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	150	101 . . .	3

Peck loaf 3s. 1d. 3s. 1d. 3s. 1d. 3s.
Salt 14s. per buſhel, 3½d. per pound.

From Jan. 25, to Feb. 21, 1804.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between.				
Males 900	1689	Males 647	1288	2 and 5	163	50 and 60	125
Females 789		Females 641		5 and 10	49	60 and 70	95
Whereof have died under 2 years old 347.				10 and 20	32	70 and 80	65
				20 and 30	88	80 and 90	32
				30 and 40	136	90 and 100	3
				40 and 50	153	101	

Peck loaf 3s. 2s. 10. 2s. 10d. 2s. 10d.
Salt 14s. per buſhel, 3¼d. per pound.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JANUARY 1804.

D	H	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 1.81
1	8	29.88	38	54	62	h	WNW 1	. fine
	2	29.97	43.5	52	61	3	NNW 1	. foggy eve . thick upward
2	8	29.97	38	50	64	h	NNE 1	not cloudy . fine
	2	30.09	41	48.5	61	1	NNE 1	
3	8	30.27	35.5	45.5	61	1	N 1	foggy
	2	30.29	39.5	46	61	3	NE 1	. foggy eve . thick upward : fine
4	8	30.31	32.5	44.5	58	h	E 1	. cloudy
	2	30.27	35.5	44.5	57	4	E 1	
5	8	30.03	32.5	42	63	f	W 1	fnow : fair
	2	29.84	36.5	44.5	64	4	W 1	hazy . drizzly eve . fine : clear
6	8	29.90	30.5	44	59	0	NW 1	foggy
	2	29.93	34	44	60	0	NW 1	hazy
7	8	29.96	30.5	43	61	1	NW 1	. more cloudy and hazy
	2	29.86	35	41	61	h	NW 1	. fine night : thick upward
8	8	29.70	32.5	42.5	62	h	S 1	. not cloudy . little wet : fine
	2	29.70	36.5	42.5	62	3	S 1	hazy . thick upward at eve : little wet
9	8	29.72	37	43	68	h	SSE 1	little wet
	2	29.77	42	44	66	h	SSE 2	. much rain . fine eve
10	8	30.09	41.5	44.5	62	h	S 1	. not cloudy
	2	30.16	45	46.5	60	h	S 1	not cloudy . fine night
11	8	30.09	36.5	44.5	66	f	ESE 0	
	2	30.04	42.5	46	66	f	ESE 0	. thick upward
12	8	29.77	46	48.5	56	3	SSE 1	hazy . more cloudy and little rain
N	2	29.64	48.5	50	64	4	S 1	hazy . more cloudy : little rain
13	8	29.47	52	51.5	70	5	SSW 2	drizzly . rain at times
	2	29.38	52	52.5	68	5	SSW 3	rain at times and more wind at night
14	8	29.42	52	54	67	4	SSW 3	. chiefly fine
	2	29.61	53.5	55.5	68	4	WSW 2	. lefs cloudy at times : rainy morn
15	8	29.73	54.5	55.5	72	5	S 1	much rain : chiefly fair
	2	29.69	55	56	68	5	S 1	. little wet at times . fine night
16	8	29.65	50.5	55.5	69	f	ESE 1	. little wet at times
	2	29.60	53.5	57	67	5	S 1	hazy . drizzly at times . fine night . cloudy
17	8	29.57	50.5	56	71	f	ESE 1	. little wet : fine . cloudy
	2	29.51	53	57	67	5	S 1	. drizzly at times
18	8	29.76	50	56	64	h	SW 2	drizzly . fine . cloudy and rain at times
	2	29.73	50.5	55.5	64	5	SSW 2	drizzly . fine eve
19	8	29.86	48.5	55	66	4	SSW 1	foggy . thick upward
	2	29.71	50.5	55.5	65	h	SSE 1	. much rain . fair night : windy . fine
20	8	29.39	48.5	54.5	62	2	SW 3	. lefs wind . cloudy
	2	29.46	49.5	53	62	5	SW 2	. rain . cloudlefs eve . cloudy : little rain
21	8	29.59	50	54.5	68	4	SW 1	hazy . fine . chiefly cloudy and little rain
	2	29.66	53.5	54	68	3	SW 1	. cloudy : clear morn
22	8	29.57	48.5	55	64	1	SW 2	. more wind : little wet
	2	29.62	42.5	55.5	61	3	WSW 2	. cloudy and rain at times : fine
23	8	29.80	46.5	55.5	63	3	W 1	: cloudy
	2	29.93	50.5	55	61	5	SW 2	little wet at times . fine night
24	8	29.68	50	55	68	3	S 2	
	2	29.54	52	55	62	4	S 1	. more cloudy . fhowers at night
25	8	29.53	48	53.5	68	3	SSE 1	hazy . more hazy
	2	29.49	52.5	54.5	62	h	SSE 1	. brighter and fine at times
26	8	29.44	42	53.5	66	f	SSE 1	. fine
F	2	29.44	51.5	54.5	63	3	S 1	. thick upward at night . gentle rain
27	8	29.17	47	54	65	f	SSW 1	little rain . chiefly fine
	2	29.23	50	54	64	3	SW 1	. chiefly cloudy and little rain at times
28	8	29.02	51	53.5	66	3	SSW 2	. cloudy and much rain
	2	28.86	51.5	54.5	66	5	SW 3	rain at times : clear morn
29	8	29.96	46	54	59	1	W 2	hazy
	2	30.20	50	54.5	58	2	W 1	hazy . barometer 30.37 at night : thick upward . little
30	8	30.23	46.5	53.5	68	h	SSE 1	little rain at times [wet
	2	30.21	50.5	54.5	64	5	S 2	chiefly gentle rain : fine
31	8	29.92	49	55	62	h	S 2	. cloudy : little rain
	2	29.83	53.5	55.5	67	5	S 2	chiefly drizzling : fair

EXPLANATION OF THE METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The preceding Journal is kept in Paternoſter-row, and the nine columns of the month contain as follow: 1, The Day of the month, with the letter N or F inſerted to that on which the moon is new or full. 2, The Hour of obſervation, morning and afternoon. 3, The height of the Barometer, in inches and hundredth parts. 4 and 5, The degrees of the Thermometer, out of door and in the houſe. 6, The degrees of the Hygrometer, which inſtrument reaches 100 when immerſed in water. 7, The degrees of Cloudineſs; the ſun being frequently obſcured with 3, and ſeldom viſible with 4; but when h or f is inſerted, the atmoſphere is ſo hazy above or foggy below, that no diſtinction of clouds is perceptible. 8, The point and force of the Wind; 3 being rather briſk, and 4 blowing ſtrong. 9, Further obſervations and intermediate alterations of the Weather; in which the period and colon are uſed to denote a ſpace of time between any change, the latter being a diſtinction for midday and midnight: the quantity of Rain in the month is alſo inſerted in the head of this column, in inches and hundredth parts.

PRICES OF STOCKS from JANUARY 28 to FEBRUARY 22, 1804, both included:

By Meſſrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Moyſten, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 p. Ct. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Conſols	4 p. Ct. Anns.	Navy 5 per Cents.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imper. 3 p. Ct.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	Excheq. Bills.
Jan. 23	155½	56⅝	56¼	79¼	89¼	93⅞	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	179¾	.....
30	Ring's Birthday	Charle's Martyrdom.										
31	155¼	56¾	56¼	79¼	89¼	93⅜	16 9/16	...	....	...	.....	.....
Feb. 1	154	56¼	56¼	79¼	89	.....	16¼	9¼	55¼	9½	.....	.....
2	Purification											
3	153¾	56¾	56¼	79¼	89¼	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	171	.....
4	.....	56¼	56¼	79⅛	89¼	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	168¾	.....
6	152	56	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	169	.....
7	.....	56⅛	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	168	.....
8	152¾	56¼	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
9	153	56¼	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	168¼	.....
10	.....	56¼	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
11	.....	56¼	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	169	.....
13	.....	56¼	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
14	153¼	56¼	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
15	.....	56⅜	55⅞	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
16	151¼	55⅞	55⅛	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	167¼	½ Prem.
17	151¼	55⅜	54⅜	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	167¼	.....
18	.....	55¼	54¼	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
19	.....	55⅛	54⅛	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
20	152¼	56⅛	55⅛	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
21	152¼	56⅛	55⅛	79⅛	89⅛	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....
22	152¾	56⅛	55⅛	79⅛	89	93⅜	16⅛	9 1/16	55⅛	9½	.....	.....

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sinologus Berolinenſis" *is informed, that his ſecond Letter, accompanied with Engravings, on Chineſe Literature came too late for inſertion in the preſent Number. It will certainly appear next month.*

The poetry of "W. B." *is under conſideration. We ſincerely coincide with* William Berry *in his concluding wiſh; but we muſt decline inſerting his letter.*

"Poor Mary" *is by far* too poor *to appear in our poetical department.*

We are apprehenſive that one of the communications of "R. S." *has already been printed. We cannot but diſapprove of ſuch proceedings, as it tends to generate a habit of ſuſpicion and diſtruſt, inſtead of foſtering liberal ſentiments of confidence. The other two poſſeſs no merit.*

The Editors of the Univerſal Magazine are much obliged to "J. S.," *of Wiſbeach, for his hints, of which they will not fail to avail themſelves: at preſent, they will obſerve only, that the plan is in ſome meaſure anticipated by Mr. Frend's Evening Amuſements, lately publiſhed, in which every appearance in the heavens for each month is delineated in the manner recommended by* J. S.